PORTRAIT GALLERY
OF
EMINENT PERSONAGES.

1860. VOL. III.

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DEDICATED TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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THE

DRAWING-ROOM

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT PERSONAGES.

PRINCIPALLY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL, MANY IN HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE COLLECTION, AND FROM THE STUDIOS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE KINGDOM.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. J. POUND.

WITH MEMOIRS BY THE MOST ABLE AUTHORS.

1860.

LONDON:

JOHN TALLIS, 199, STRAND.

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00109499

LIST OF THE STEEL PORTRAITS.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN.
MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, K.C.B.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BURY.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.
THE VERY REVEREND DEAN TRENCH.
THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DENISON.
THE REV. HUGH M'NEILE, D.D.
THE REVEREND JOHN CHIPPENDALL MONTESQUIEU BELLEW, S.C.L.
THE LATE REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.
THE REVEREND S. D. WADDY, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.
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CAPTAIN HARRISON, COMMANDER OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."
DAVID ROBERTS, ESQ., R.A.
GIACOMO MEYERBEER.
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EDWIN BUCKSTONE, ESQ.
JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, ESQ.
MADEMOISELLE VICTOIRE BALFE.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
MADAME ROSINA PENCO.
MADEMOISELLE LOTTI DE LA SANTA.
MADAME GUARDUCCI.

Preface.

The Volume of Portraits now offered to the Public may safely invite comparison with anything of the kind ever published. It is the result of enormous labour, and of a pecuniary outlay perfectly inconceivable to any one unacquainted with the processes by which it has been produced. The Proprietors confess frankly that the risk and difficulty of such an enterprise would have deterred them from pursuing it, had they not been encouraged, by the complete success of the previously published Volumes of the Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery, and by the unanimous approval of the Press.

They are, however, convinced that, in order to sustain the reputation of the Work, it is not only necessary that its merits should not diminish, but that, if possible, they should increase, and to effect this purpose has been their incessant care. They flatter themselves that the accompanying Volume will prove that their efforts have not been fruitless. The following particulars may be pointed out as rendering it unique among the Pictorial Publications of the age.

The Engravings have all been made from Photographs taken expressly for the purpose, and transferred to Steel by the first Artists of the day, under the able direction of Mr. D. J. Pound. The Photographs are the latest that have been taken; and in the case of some who have died whilst the Work was in hand, the likenesses are their last. In every instance the Portrait is authentic, and, as well as the Memoir, is stamped with the approval of the relatives and intimate friends of the original; whilst the artistic beauty and superb finish of the Engravings will immediately strike the eye of every one who looks upon them. The value of such a Volume as a memorial of the men and women of the age, of those whose talents and genius have left their impress upon their own generation, it would be almost impertinent to insist upon. The already extensive and daily increasing demand for the Series shows with sufficient clearness that its value is understood and appreciated by the Public.

It will be observed that the Portraits comprised in the Volume here offered to our Subscribers, now make their public appearance for the first time.

The Proprietors, conceiving that their Permanent Subscribers are entitled not only to the first and best copies of the Portraits, but also to every incidental advantage in a commercial point of view, have taken the following measures for securing these objects.

The complaints which reached them from many of their Subscribers who received their Portraits weekly with the Illustrated News of the World of damage done to the Portrait in its transit, induced them to establish a new Plan of Subscription, which would effectually put an end to these causes of complaint, and possess besides many signal advantages over the system of Weekly Transmission.

They now, for the first time, adopt the plan of issuing a Volume, containing Forty Portraits and Memoirs, before the publication of the Forty Numbers of the Newspaper of which they are the respective Supplements; so that the Subscriber, on the payment of Thirty Shillings, entitles himself to receive immediately a splendidly-bound ornamental Volume containing all the Portraits and Memoirs to be issued for the ensuing Forty Weeks, and the Illustrated News of the World weekly, post-free, for the same period.

They take leave to direct attention to some of the advantages of this system of Subscription:—

The Subscriber for the Volume secures the earliest Impressions from the Steel Plates.

The Subscriber for the Volume is certain to have all his Portraits of uniform excellence, which cannot be guaranteed to the Casual Purchaser.

The Binding and Finish of the Volume are superior to anything which the distant Weekly Subscriber could in most cases command in his own neighbourhood, even could he succeed in preserving a Year's Portraits and Memoirs in a state fit for binding.

Irregularity in Transmission and Damage to the Portraits are entirely avoided, whilst immediate delivery, in a state of the most complete preservation, are secured.

It is the intention of the Proprietors to issue each New Volume of Portraits a sufficient length of time before the expiry of the current Subscriptions to enable Subscribers to receive their Volumes of Portraits as soon as possible, and to prevent any break in the transmission of the Newspaper.

The Proprietors think they may, without boasting, affirm that no Volume of the kind has ever been published, at the same time so low in price and so excellent in art, as that which they now offer to the Public; and the universal appreciation with which it has been received, both by the Public and the Press, is the best proof that their estimation of its merit is not too high. They would call particular attention to the fact that, whilst the price of the Volume is so trifling as to excite the astonishment of most persons that it can be produced at so low a charge, the payment of that small sum secures to the Subscriber, besides the magnificent Series of Forty Portraits and Memoirs, a Weekly Copy (post free) of a first-class Illustrated Family Newspaper, for the Forty ensuing Weeks, a Paper which contains, not only the latest information on all public matters both at home and abroad, but which is profusely embellished with Wood Engravings of the greatest excellence, and upon which the Proprietors have made it their study to employ the highest literary and artistic ability. For the distinguished position which the Illustrated News of the World has won for itself in the periodical literature of the day, the Proprietors gratefully refer to the unanimous testimony of the public Journals in all parts of the British Empire, as well as in Foreign Countries.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

THE BEAUTY ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

Presented with the Illustrated News of the World

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

198 STRAND & 123 KEYWYE STREET LONDON

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

His Imperial Majesty, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, was born in the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, on the 20th of April, 1808. He is the third and youngest son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense Eugenie, daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband, Viscount de Beauharnais. His father, Louis, was fourth in age of the brothers of the First Emperor; but the usual order of descent was set aside by the imperial edicts of Napoleon I. These edicts expressly excluded the elder branch of the family and established Louis and his descendants as heirs to the Crown of France. The birth of the young Prince, Charles Louis Napoleon, was celebrated throughout the Empire by salvos of artillery and general rejoicing. His baptism, at Fontainebleau, in 1810, was conducted with great pomp and solemnity, the Emperor and Empress Maria-Louisa acting as sponsors.

From a very early age the infant Prince appears to have been a great favourite of the Emperor; when only seven years old, his Majesty presented him to the soldiers and to the deputies, on the occasion of the great assemblage on the Champ-de-Mai. Until Napoleon's abdication, the Queen Hortense resided in Paris, with the subject of this memoir and an elder brother, the former doing the honours of the Emperor's court. After the battle of Waterloo, she attended Napoleon in his retirement at Malmaison, and upon the restoration of the Bourbons she proceeded to Bavaria. Not being permitted to stay long in Germany she removed to Switzerland, and resided first at Constance and afterwards at Arenenberg, in the Canton of Thurgau; she spent her summers at the latter place and her winters at Rome. In the meantime, the education of the young Prince was conducted under her own observation, by L'Abbé Bertrand and M. Le Bas; the latter, a son of Robespierre's friend, had the especial care of Louis, and is supposed to have imbued him with those republican principles and social doctrines which he held in the early part of his career, and which now contrast so oddly with his extreme despotic rule. While thus pursuing his scholastic studies, the young Prince entered the military college of Thun, and is understood to have made great progress in the art of gunnery.

On the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, Louis Napoleon made an effort to obtain the removal of the decree which banished his family from France. He memorialized Louis Philippe for permission to return to his native country and to serve in the ranks of its army, but the request met with a peremptory refusal. At this crisis, the Government of Rome feared the political tendency of a meeting of the Bonaparte family in that city, and consequently ordered Louis Napoleon and his brother to quit the Papal territory. The brothers accordingly retired to Tuscany, and uniting themselves with the Italian revolutionary party, they joined in the insurrectionary movement of 1831, and shared in the victories gained over the Papal troops at the commencement of the struggle. The interference of France and Austria, however, put an end to the progress of the popular cause. Napoleon, the elder brother, "died from fatigue and anxiety," while Louis escaped to Switzerland, where he obtained letters of naturalization as a citizen of the Canton of Thurgau, and during the next two years devoted his attention to military and political studies.

The early death of Napoleon II., then known as the Duke of Reichstadt, King of Rome, opened a new career before Louis Napoleon. He became the legal heir of the Imperial family, and henceforward laboured to promote the restoration of its dynasty.

In 1836, Prince Louis Napoleon made his first attempt upon the throne of France, which, like the second, turned out to be a miserable failure. Secretly introducing himself into the city of Strasbourg, he gained the interest of some of the officers in the garrison, and organized a plot to excite the soldiers to rebellion in his favour; he was assisted by a number of friends, who then and since have maintained a steady devotion to his cause—M. de Persigny amongst the number. His object was to excite the troops to enthusiasm by a bold and vigorous move. For a moment the scheme appeared likely to succeed. Colonel Vaudry, the commandant of the artillery in garrison, presented the Prince to the soldiers assembled in the court-yard of the barracks, with the announcement that a great revolution had begun, and that the nephew of their Emperor was before them. The troops who heard this address received the Prince with acclamations; but the commanders of the other regiments denounced him as an impostor. The scene which ensued is thus described by Louis Napoleon himself:—"From moment to moment the confusion increased. . . . . A single word from myself, or Colonel Taillandier, would have led to a regular massacre. The officers around me repeatedly offered to hew me a passage through the infantry, which could have been easily effected, but I would not consent to shed French blood in my own cause; besides, I could not believe that the 46th Regiment, which a moment previously had manifested so much sympathy, could have so promptly changed their sentiments. At any risk I determined to make an effort to recover my influence over it, and I suddenly rushed into their very midst; but in a minute I was surrounded by a triple row of bayonets, and forced to draw my sabre to parry off the blows aimed at me from every side. In another instant I should have perished by French hands, when the cannoneers, perceiving my danger, charged, and carrying me off, placed me in their ranks. Unfortunately, this movement separated me from my officers, and threw me amongst soldiers who doubted my identity. Another struggle ensued, and in a few minutes I was a prisoner."

The King of the French treated the aspirant to his throne with more forbearance than might have been expected. The punishment inflicted was merely a renewal of the decree of banishment. The defeated Prince then went to the United States as an exile, and remained on the American continent until summoned to the death bed of his mother, at Arenenberg, in October, 1837.

Again settling for a time in Switzerland, he devoted himself to literary pursuits; his chief object being, to impress his countrymen with his own peculiar views, and to agitate his claim to the throne of France. The Prince's writings were viewed with some uneasiness in Paris, and ultimately the Government demanded his extradition from Switzerland. The Cantons refused to comply, expressing a determination to uphold the rights of the Prince as a naturalized citizen; but Louis Philippe having sent an army of 25,000 men to enforce his demand, the Prince voluntarily withdrew to England, rather than involve Switzerland in difficulties. He remained in England until 1840. In the month of August in that year he made a renewed attempt to enter France. Hiring the steamer *Edinburgh Castle*, he sailed from Margate and landed on the French coast, a short distance from Boulogne, on the 6th of August. He was accompanied by Count Montholon, the attendant of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, a retinue of about fifty persons, and a tame eagle. He marched through the streets at five o'clock in the morning, and arriving at the barracks, summoned the garrison to join him or surrender. Unmoved by the advent of the nephew of their former Emperor, the troops mustered under arms, and in a short time made prisoners of Louis Napoleon and his followers. Sent to Paris, the former was shortly afterwards tried before the House of Peers, and found guilty of conspiracy. He was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and was accordingly removed to the fortress of Ham. Here he remained in close confinement until 1846, when, disguised as one of the workmen engaged in the fortress, he succeeded in effecting his escape. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and once more took refuge in England.

The revolutionary movement of 1848 presented the opportunity so long desired by Louis Napoleon. As soon as the Republic was proclaimed, he returned to France; but the Provisional Government requested him to withdraw. In consenting, he expressed a hope that his countrymen would see in his sacrifice "*la pureté de ses intentions et de son patriotism.*" Nevertheless, his friends kept his name before the French people, and at the election of Deputies to the National Assembly in June, 1848, Louis Napoleon was elected to the Department of the Seine. Efforts were made to annul this election, and to banish the Prince from France, but without success. He took his seat on the 26th of September, 1848, as a member of the Assembly, and was soon afterwards elected President for a period of four years.

During the night preceding the *coup-d'état* on the 2nd December, 1851, Paris was filled with troops. Before day-break, many of the leading members of the National Assembly were seized and imprisoned, as also were generals, writers, lawyers, the chiefs of the democratic party, and others likely to oppose the policy of the President. A decree was issued, re-establishing universal suffrage, abolishing the law of May, 1831, dissolving the Legislative Assembly, and declaring Paris in a state of siege. The most stringent measures were adopted, and great slaughter occasioned. The judges of the High Court of Justice hastily assembled, and, after a trial in the usual form, declared "*Louis Napoleon Bonaparte prévenu du crime de haute trahison.*" But the magistrates were glad to escape with their lives, almost before they had time to sign the decree. On the 20th and 21st of December, the form was gone through of electing Louis Napoleon President for the ensuing ten years. According to the official statement, 7,439,216 voted in the affirmative, and only 640,737 in the negative. A decree, published on the day of the official announcement of the votes, restored the eagles to the national colours and on the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Early in the next month, the new Constitution was published, the titles of the French nobility restored, and the National Guard re-organized. The restoration of the Empire now became imminent. In order to prepare the way, Louis Napoleon travelled through the most important provinces of France, and being greeted with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur,*" &c., these cries were duly and fully recorded in the official journals. At length, on the 21st and 22nd of November, the people were invited to accept or reject a proposition for the revival of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon. By 7,864,189 votes, against 231,145, the affirmative was declared to be the will of the nation.

A detailed account of the career of Louis Napoleon since 1851 would be little less than a history of France; certainly far beyond a collection of personal facts. Fortunately, the varied events of the first eight years of his rule are too vividly in the memory of all our readers to need even an enumeration in a brief biography like the present. His conduct of the war against Russia, when the soldiers of England and France fought side by side on the field of battle; the position and influence he has conquered for himself and his dynasty on the European continent; his military achievements at Magenta and Solferino; the unexpected peace he made at Villafranca, &c., are the heads of events which will one day form a history of general interest.

In the month of January, 1853, his Majesty married Eugenie, Comtesse de Téba, by whom he has one son, the Prince Imperial, born on the 16th of March, 1856.

Engraved by J. J. Pound, from a Photograph

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY EUGENIE-MARIE,

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, EUGENIE-MARIE DE MONTIJO, COUNTESS-DUCHESS OF TEBA, and, by her marriage with Napoleon III., Empress of the French, was born at Granada (Andalusia), on the 5th of May, in the year 1826.

She is descended on her father's side from a Spanish family of high nobility, which by divers alliances acquired the right to take the names of Gusman, Fernandez Cordova, La Cerda, and Levis, and united the noble families of Téba, Banos, and Mora. The family numbers among its relatives the Duke of Frias, the representative of the ancient admirals of Castile; the Duke of Higar, the Duke of Fyas, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the ancient Kings of Arragon. The genealogists of Spain trace the lineage of her Imperial Majesty to a very distant date; they say that the true *sangre azul* of the great Alonzo Perez de Gusman, who defended Tarifa in the year 1292, flows in her veins, and that many individuals whose names now hold distinguished places in the history of Spain belonged to the same noble stock. The title of the first Count de Téba was created about the year 1492, by Ferdinand and Isabella, for his gallant conduct before Granada. The son of the newly-created noble achieved considerable distinction in the military service some time before succeeding to his father's rank and honours, upon inheriting which he espoused the daughter of a grandee of Spain, through whom he became possessed of estates of great value, which were afterwards merged into those of the Tébas. Subsequent members of the family added to the wealth and nobility of the stock by matrimonial alliances, services to the State, &c. The last Count de Téba, also an officer of rank in the Spanish army, and the father of the distinguished lady who is the subject of the present biographical sketch, was a man of science and great intellectual attainments. While staying at Malaga he made the acquaintance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Scotch gentleman acting as English Consul at that place, who had a daughter born in Spain some twenty years previously. The Count de Téba became enamoured of this young lady, and sought her hand in marriage. As a grandee of Spain it was necessary that he should obtain the consent of the King to the proposed union; and as the pedigree of the Kirkpatricks was somewhat less illustrious than his own, he set the Scottish heralds to work with the view to find traces of nobility in her more remote ancestry. In this work the heralds succeeded to a marvel; they produced a suitable pedigree, and Ferdinand exclaimed, "Let the good man marry the daughter of Fingal." They were accordingly united. Two daughters were the issue of this alliance; the elder became the wife of the Duke of Alba and Berwick, the inheritor of the ducal honours of Linares; and the younger, Eugénie-Marie, achieved a position of still greater distinction. She was married in January, 1853, to Louis Napoleon, soon after that Prince's accession to the throne of France.

The lineage of the mother of Eugénie, Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, in Scotland, as traced at the instance of the Count de Téba, proved her to be the descendant of a Baron created by Alexander II. of Scotland. Her great grandfather died on the scaffold in 1745, in consequence of the part he took in the rebellion in favour of Charles Edward. His son emigrated, and the family finally settled in Spain. Soon after their marriage, the Count and Countess de Téba removed to Madrid, where Eugénie and her sister received the greater part of their education. In July, 1844, the Count de Téba died, leaving his Countess not rich, but with means sufficient to support her rank as heretofore. As soon as the educational studies of the younger daughter, Eugénie, would permit, the Dowager-Countess travelled to England, and made a stay of some duration. She then went to Paris, and afterwards visited Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Madrid—the daughters accompanying the Countess during the whole of her travels. In Madrid she became the head of the *haut ton*, and her receptions, frequently honoured by the presence of Royalty, comprised all that was most distinguished in Spanish society. She was appointed First Lady of Honour to the Queen of Spain, and a Member of the Royal Order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa, to which most of the females of the Spanish aristocracy belong.

In November, 1851, the Countess de Téba, as Mademoiselle Eugénie was then called, accompanied by her mother, proceeded to Paris on a visit, and took up their residence in the Place Vendôme. The future Empress and her mother made a lengthened stay in the French capital, during which they were received at most of the entertainments of the nobility, and were frequently invited to the Tuileries. The young lady became celebrated for her personal beauty, which was described as belonging to the aristocratic English rather than to the Spanish type, for her mental gifts, and for the amiability of her disposition.

On the failure of the expected marriage of the Emperor Louis Napoleon with the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, his Majesty gave up the notion of seeking a consort in the Courts of Europe. Early in January, 1853, he startled his Ministers by announcing that he had determined to contract a matrimonial alliance with the Countess-Duchess of Téba. They were all astounded; some remonstrated, and others expressed a desire to resign their functions; but Louis Napoleon was unmoved and unmovable. On the following morning, the official *Moniteur*

contained the first public intimation of the intended marriage. Immediately after this announcement, the Countess de Téba and her mother removed from the hotel in the Place Vendôme and took up their abode in the Palace of the Elysée. At first, the intentions of Louis Napoleon were received with marked disfavour by the French people, and the Paris funds were considerably depressed in consequence. But a reaction soon set in. The *Constitutionnel* contributed to the latter by a description of the future Empress, which was in the following words:—"A grandee of Spain of the first class, and of an illustrious family which, for several centuries past, has contracted numerous alliances with the oldest and the most glorious houses of Europe, the Duchess of Téba is particularly worthy of the high rank she is about to occupy, by the eminent qualities of heart and mind which distinguish her. Gifted with rare beauty, which makes her at once remarked, she afterwards knows how to make herself beloved by all that is noble, generous, and elevated in her character and in her intelligence. Formed to comprehend all fine and great things, feeling sympathy for all who suffer, the Duchess of Téba, in becoming the companion of the Emperor, will at the same time become the protectress of all talents and all misfortunes."

The Emperor made a formal communication of his approaching marriage at the Palace of the Tuileries on the 22nd of January, in the presence of the President and a number of members of the Senate, the Archbishop of Paris, the President of the Legislative Body, the ex-King Jerome, Prince Napoleon, and others of high importance in the state. In the course of his address, the Emperor thus described the lady to whom he was about to be united:—"She who has become the object of my preference is of distinguished birth. French in heart, by education, by the recollection of the blood shed by her father in the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having in France a family to whom it might be necessary to give honours and fortune. Endowed with all the qualities of the mind, she will be the ornament of the throne; in the day of danger she would be one of its most courageous supporters. A Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers with me for the happiness of France. In fine, by her grace and her goodness, she will, I have the firm hope, endeavour to revive in the same position the virtues of the Empress Josephine. I come, then, Messieurs, to announce to France that I have preferred the woman whom I love, and whom I respect, to one who is unknown, and whose alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices. Without disdaining any one I yet yield to my inclinations, but after having taken counsel from my reason and my conviction. In fine, by placing the independence, the qualities of the heart, domestic happiness, above dynastic prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong because I shall be more free."

The royal marriage was thereupon fixed to take place on the Saturday and Sunday in the following week; the civil celebration being performed on the first day and the ecclesiastical ceremony on the second.

The Municipal Council of Paris made an immediate vote of 600,000 francs for the purchase of a *parure* of diamonds for presentation to the Empress elect; but she declined the offer in a letter to Monsieur Bezet, the Préfect of the Seine, which, on being published, excited the sympathy and enthusiasm of the French people. The following is a translation of the letter in question:—"Monsieur le Préfect—I feel deeply the generous decision come to by the Municipal Council of Paris, which thus manifests its sympathetic adhesion to the union which the Emperor contracts. I nevertheless experience a painful feeling at thinking that the first public act attached to my name, at the moment of my marriage, should be a considerable expense to Paris. Permit me, therefore, to decline your gift, however flattering it may be for me; you will give me greater happiness by employing in charity the sum you had fixed on for the purchase of the head-dress which the Municipal Council wished to present to me. My desire is that my marriage shall not be the occasion of any fresh charge to the country to which I henceforth belong; and the only thing of which I am ambitious is to share with the Emperor the love and esteem of the French people. I beg you, Monsieur le Préfect, to express my gratitude to your Council, and to receive yourself the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.—EUGENIE, COUNTESS OF TEBA."

According to the Emperor's plan, the civil marriage was performed at the Tuileries on January 29th, and the religious ceremony on the following day, at the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame. A few lines, descriptive of the close of the proceedings, may be quoted from the report of an eye-witness:—"I was standing not far from the spot where Eugénie de Montijo was seated, at the moment she was called upon by the great officer of state to sign the deed which transformed her from a simple Spanish subject into an Empress, and an Empress of France. I have seen her also at another royal marriage, in which, in right of her rank, she bore a distinguished part—a part only inferior to the royal brides of that day. It was on the 10th of October, 1846, that she followed in attendance on her royal mistress when the Queen of Spain and her sister, Luisa Fernanda, were united in marriage in the ancient chapel of Atvelia. The ceremony had been celebrated the night before at the Royal Palace, at Madrid. The husband of one of the royal sisters was the present King Consort; the other, the favourite and not the least deserving son of one of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe. The fair handmaiden of that day now occupies the throne that Prince's mother then filled; and the family whose posterity was believed destined to rule France for ever is now in exile!"

An amnesty to 4,312 political prisoners marked the occasion of the union of the Emperor of the French with Eugénie de Montijo.

On April 16th, 1855, the Empress of the French, accompanied by the Emperor, paid a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria; went in state to the Covent-garden Opera House; and afterwards visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

On the 16th of March, 1856, she gave birth to the Prince Imperial, heir to the name and fortune of the Bonapartes; which event was celebrated by fêtes in Paris, and rejoicings throughout France.

Engraved by D.J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall

THE MOST NOBLE

GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL,

Eighth Duke of Argyll, K.T.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE present representative of the Ducal House of Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell, and the owner of many other titles of nobility, was born on the 30th of April, 1823. A brief glance at the lineage of the noble Duke will be sufficient for the purpose of this sketch. It appears from Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage," that about eight centuries ago, Gillespick Campbell acquired, by marriage with Eva, sole heiress of the Lords of Lochow, the large estates of that family in Argyleshire. From the said Gillespick Campbell descended the distinguished Scottish warrior Sir Colin Campbell, who was one of the nominees on the part of Robert Bruce in the contest for the Crown of Scotland in 1291. He obtained his rank of Knight from Alexander III., and acquired the surname of More, or Great, by his achievements in arms. He was slain in a conflict with the Lord of Lorn, at a place called the String of Cowal, where a great obelisk is erected over his grave. The event occasioned continued feuds for a series of years between the houses of Lochow and Lorn, which terminated, about 1460, by the marriage of the first Earl of Argyll with the heiress of Lorn. Sir Neil Campbell, the next representative of the family, was no less illustrious. He swore fealty with his brothers, in 1296, to King Edward; but afterwards joining Robert Bruce adhered to him in prosperity and adversity, and fought by his side in almost every field from the battle of Methven to that of Bannockburn. Alexander III. had so high an opinion of this chieftain's services that he gave him his sister, Lady Mary Bruce, in marriage, and granted to him the lands and possessions of the Earl of Atholl. When the triumph of Bannockburn had decided the independence of Scotland, Sir Niel Campbell was one of the great Barons in the Parliament which met at Ayr, in April, 1315, and fixed the succession to the Crown. A descendant of this nobleman, Sir Duncan Campbell, of Lochow, assumed the name of Argyll, and was raised to the dignity of a Lord of Parliament by James II., in 1445, by the title of Lord Campbell; the grandson and successor of the latter was created Earl of Argyll in 1457, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. The second Earl fell in the command of the vanguard at the celebrated field of Flodden, 1513; the third became Justice-General of Scotland; the fourth is remembered in history as the first person of importance in that country who embraced the Protestant religion; and the fifth, a supporter of the cause of Queen Mary, was commander of her Majesty's forces at the battle of Langside, in 1568. This nobleman married Lady Jane Stuart, a natural daughter of James V., and sister of Queen Mary. The sixth Earl became Privy Councillor and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and his successor, the seventh Peer of the same name, attained a high military reputation; he entered the service of Philip III., of Spain, and took a distinguished part in the wars of that Monarch against the States of Holland. His son and successor, Archibald, eighth Earl, was created Marquis of Argyll in November, 1641. When King Charles II. was crowned at Scone on the 1st January, 1651, his Lordship had the honour of placing the Crown on his head. In the political troubles which occurred soon afterwards he took the part of Cromwell, and signed an engagement to support the Protector's government. On the restoration of the monarchy, the Marquis was committed to the Tower, indicted for high treason, and beheaded in May, 1661. His son was allowed to inherit the estate and title of Earl of Argyll in 1663; but refusing to subscribe to the Test Act in 1682, he was found guilty of high treason and condemned to death. Escaping to Holland in the disguise of a page, his Lordship organized a considerable force, and made a descent into Argyleshire; but, being made a prisoner, he was executed at a single day's notice, on his former sentence. His own son had offered to serve in the Royal army against his father when he invaded Scotland previous to his execution. This son was created Duke of Argyll, "him and his heirs male whatsoever." From that period to the present the heads of the family have borne the Ducal dignity, and have all won more or less distinction in the public service. The second Duke was created a British Peer by Queen Anne, as Baron Chatham, and was afterwards advanced to the Dukedom of Greenwich, which honours, however, became extinct on the failure of direct male issue.

The present Peer is the second son of the seventh Duke of Argyll, by his second wife, the only daughter of John Glassel, Esq., of Long Niddry. He was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire; and succeeded his father in the month of April, 1847. Previous to the demise of the seventh Duke, and before the subject of our memoir had reached the full age of manhood, he had become favourably known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorn, he took an active part in the controversy of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. In the month of January, 1842, his Lordship published a pamphlet, which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." This *brochure*, "on the Duty and Necessity of immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of the Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year, his Lordship published another pamphlet on the same subject. It was called "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet,

which attained a considerable circulation, his Lordship objects strongly to the anti-patronage agitation. He also maintains the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemns the Free-Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly. Evidently with the pen of a ready writer his Lordship maintained the position taken up in his Letter to the Peers, and expressed his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848, the Duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation. This work was entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful and clever expansion of his earlier writings, and, on its appearance was received with much public favour. The work soon reached a second edition, in the meantime involving its noble author in some controversy. Several pamphlets in opposition made their appearance, and in one or two of them the Duke's views were severely criticised.

As a politician, his Grace has achieved a worthy reputation. His maiden speech in the House of Peers was delivered on the 25th of May, 1848, on the Marquis of Lansdowne's motion for the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill. After hearing the Earl of Ellenborough and the Duke of Cambridge both implore the assembled Peers to reject a bill so fraught with danger to the country; after listening to the earnest protest of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the prediction of the Earl of Winchelsea, that, if they passed the bill, they would in a year cease to sit as Members of the House of Peers, the young Duke of Argyll rose, and in a strain of clear and forcible argument supported the measure, mainly on the ground that the Jews were abstractedly entitled, as a matter of right, to all the privileges of subjects, and that there was not sufficient ground of argument on the side of the exclusionists. Mr. Macaulay's inference that religion had nothing to do with the question, was eloquently repudiated by the noble Duke; he believed that Christianity had nobler and wider fields of action than those defined by many who resisted the admission of Jews into Parliament, and argued that Christianity was best advanced by not maintaining these distinctions, which only produced division, and perverted Christian union. This brief and argumentative address was listened to attentively by a very full House, and the young orator was afterwards warmly congratulated upon the marked success of his *début* as a legislator. He spoke on several other bills during the same session, and always with a closeness of reasoning which indicated a thorough acquaintance with the subject before the House. Among the legislative work in which he took part, during 1848, may be mentioned the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Scottish Law of Entail, &c.

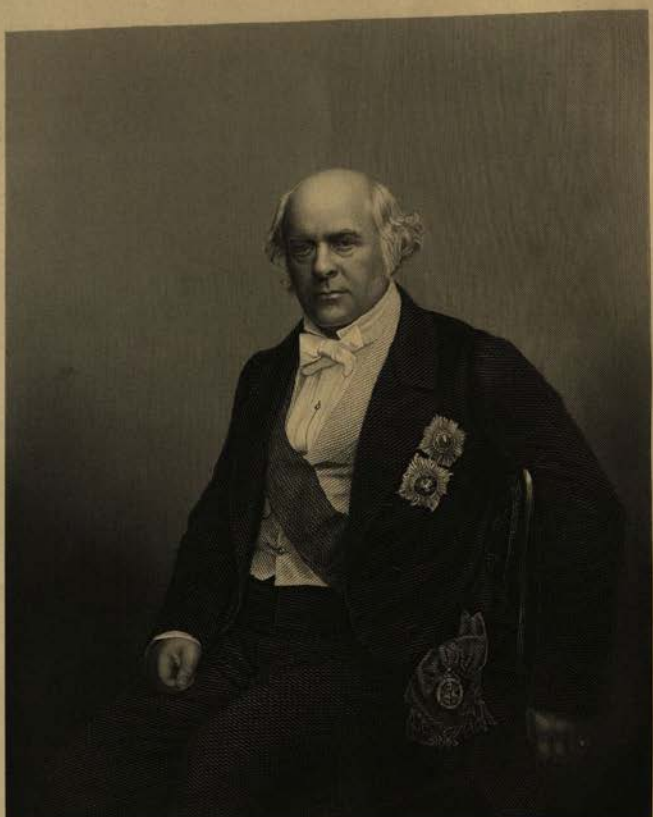
In 1849, his Grace opposed the Amendment to the Address moved by the present Earl of Derby. He spoke strongly in favour of Free Trade, and intimated that the Scottish farmers had mostly expressed themselves friendly to it. During the administration of Lord John Russell, the noble Duke gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. In March, 1850, he brought before the House of Peers the case of a Mr. Ryland, who, it was alleged, had been unjustly treated in Canada, and demanded some recompense in consequence. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he took part in the agitation on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption question, and addressed a letter to the Bishop of Oxford in reference to the protest of the Bishop and his Clergy against the Pope's pretensions to divide England into certain new dioceses. When Lord John Russell's bill on the subject had passed the Commons, and was introduced into the Lords in the month of July, his Grace delivered a speech of great ability, which attracted general public attention, and is said to have influenced the House in its decision. In the course of the same year, he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852, he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that Ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's famous Committee of Inquiry into the State of the British Army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855, the noble Duke resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General.

He was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1854.

In September, 1855, the Duke of Argyll presided over the Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow; his inaugural address was a masterly composition, descriptive of the great advances made in science since the British Association visited the same city, fifteen years previously, and was listened to with wrapt attention by a crowded audience, including, among others, the Earls of Eglintoun and Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, and Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

The Duke of Argyll married, in 1844, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, and niece of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has a numerous family. His eldest son, the Marquis of Lorn, was born at Stafford House, St. James's, in the year 1845. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire; also Vice-Lieutenant of that county, having been appointed to the latter office on the death of his father in 1847.

In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859, the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.T.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE is a descendant of the Scottish royal family of Bruce. Genealogical writers trace the lineage of this noble stock to a period nearly a thousand years back. Among the comparatively recent members of the family, to whom the present representative is indebted for the honours and estates he inherits, there are one or two who may be mentioned. We learn from Sir Bernard Burke's invaluable "Peerage" that Sir Edward Bruce of Kinloss was appointed a Lord of the Session in 1597, and, in company with the Earl of Mar, was accredited by James VI. to the Court of Elizabeth, to congratulate her Majesty upon the suppression of Essex's rebellion. He then placed the affairs of his royal master in such a train with Secretary Cecil as to pave the way for the peaceable succession of the Scottish monarch to the English throne. Upon his return, in February 1602, he was created a Peer of Scotland, as Baron Bruce of Kinloss, in the county of Elgin. Accompanying King James into England, on his accession, he was sworn a member of the new monarch's Privy Council, and constituted Master of the Rolls for life. The successor to this nobleman was killed in a duel with Sir Edward Sackville, when the family honours passed to Thomas, third Baron, who was advanced to an Earldom, June 21st, 1633, as Earl of Elgin; he was further advanced to the dignity of an English Peerage in 1640, as Baron Bruce of Whorlton, county of York. The next Earl achieved additional dignities by his loyalty to the Charleses, having been created, in March, 1664, Baron Bruce of Skelton, county of York, Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, county of Bedford, and Earl of Aylesbury. In the meantime, one of the junior branches of the family attained a Peerage as Baron Bruce of Torrey and Earl of Kincardine, which dignity subsequently became incorporated with that of Elgin. The joint title of Earl of Elgin and Kincardine was assumed by Charles Bruce, ninth Earl of Kincardine, on the death of the fourth Earl of Elgin without surviving male issue. The father of the present Peer was born in 1777, and achieved considerable distinction in the diplomatic service. He fulfilled the duties of Envoy to Brussels, in 1792, and accompanied the Prussian army during its operations in Germany, in the following year. In 1795 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin, and in 1799 he went to Constantinople as Ambassador. While in Turkey, he conceived the idea of sending to England a variety of valuable records of art from Athens. He sought the assistance of the Government, but without success. But he was not discouraged; engaging six artists at his own expense, he sent them to Athens, in August, 1800, where they secured a large number of casts, monuments, statues, bas-reliefs, medals, and fragments of architecture, of the best age of Athenian art. They were brought over to England, and purchased by the Government for the British Museum, where they were deposited in 1816. They are well known by the name of the "Elgin Marbles."

The present Earl was born in Park-lane, London, in the month of July, 1811. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a distinguished position among many scholars who afterwards achieved celebrity in art, literature, and science. He won first class honours in Classics in 1832; became a Fellow of Merton College and graduated Master of Arts in 1835. The further distinction of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in the year 1856. Before succeeding to the Earldom, and at the general election of 1841, the young nobleman offered himself to the citizens of Southampton for election to the House of Commons as their representative. He was duly returned M.P. for that city, and took part in the debates which led to a change of Government in the autumnal session of that year; but his father, the seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, having died before Parliament assembled for the dispatch of business, in 1842, his Lordship did not again take his seat in the House of Commons.

In March, 1842, his Lordship accepted the appointment of Governor-General of Jamaica, and went out immediately afterwards to assume the duties of that important position. He became very popular in the island, and retained the Governor-Generalship until August, 1846, when he resigned in consequence of having received an offer from the Administration of Lord John Russell to succeed Earl Cathcart in the government of Canada. Towards the close of September, 1846, Lord Elgin undertook the functions of Governor and Captain General of Canada with a salary of £7,000 per annum. As in Jamaica, his Lordship achieved a general popularity among those he governed. He won the respect of the Canadians not only by his neutral and dignified bearing in reference to various political questions from time to time in fierce agitation, but by his zealous exertions to promote the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the province. He carried out the principles of administration recommended by the late Earl of Durham, by cherishing a representative system and self-government; and succeeded in converting into loyal subjects large classes in Canada which were previously disaffected. This diplomatic achievement increased his popularity not only in Canada, but beyond the frontier; and ovations were offered to him by the citizens of adjacent States. He obtained an accession of popularity by his successful negotiation of the Treaty for Reciprocity of Trade between British America and the United States.

During the absence of Lord Elgin in Canada, the Home Government conferred upon him the dignity of an English peerage, in acknowledgment of his eminent diplomatic services. On his return to England in 1854, his

Lordship was received in a very flattering manner by the Government, and by the public generally. A grand banquet in his honour was given soon after his arrival, which was attended by Peers and Members of Parliament of all shades of political opinion. In the autumn of the same year the Earl of Elgin was nominated to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Fifeshire.

The unexpected renewal, in 1857, of difficulties on the coast of China afforded another field for the exercise of the noble Earl's diplomatic abilities. He was selected by the Government of Lord Palmerston to proceed as High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Court of Pekin, with power to settle the controversy. This embassy he conducted with consummate ability and with complete success. Arriving in the Chinese seas, his Lordship found the British forces engaged in an undignified conflict with Commissioner Yeh, whose policy it was to oppose generally a passive, and, in some instances, an active resistance to the representatives of this country. Much had to be done. The position of affairs at the moment of Lord Elgin's arrival was deplorable. To quote the *Times*:—"The great plains of Eastern Asia were almost closed against our commerce, and the vast population which tilled those plains entertained towards us feelings of profound hostility, and even of horror. A great Empire which we could not leave unvisited because we depend upon it for one of the first necessaries of our artificial life, and because we had long sought to find in it a market for our own industry, had expelled us from its principal port, and had almost shut us up, blockaded in the single island we possessed upon its borders. Our factories were destroyed and our commercial relations were interrupted. We could not show ourselves anywhere upon the coast beyond the distance commanded by our guns; and our fellow-citizens were murdered like wild beasts if they ventured to land in pursuit of the most peaceful objects of commercial traffic. A price was set upon our heads; and the courtyards round which were ranged the horrible cages at Canton echoed with the groans of Europeans. Partial and ineffectual bombardments had stimulated hatred without creating a wholesome conviction of our power, and the Chinese Government still believed that they could afford to treat us at once with cruelty and contumely."

Lord Elgin's first endeavour was to arrange the difficulty in an amicable manner. He attempted to obtain those temperate concessions which would guarantee respect to the British flag and ensure peaceful commercial relations with China for the future. Not succeeding in this undertaking, and not even obtaining the courtesies usual among the representatives of civilized nations, his Lordship at length adopted that vigorous policy which alone remained. He made an attack upon Canton, and subsequently advanced up the river Peiho towards the seat of the Chinese Government, with the determination of exacting by force the concessions which he found himself unable to secure by diplomacy; exhibiting throughout firmness of purpose and unswerving resolution, he ultimately negotiated the celebrated treaty of Tien-tsin.

While in the East, his Lordship visited India and Japan. In India he afforded valuable assistance at the crisis of the rebellion, and in Japan he negotiated a treaty of an important character, which considerably increased our influence in that comparatively unknown country, and opened a wide field of commercial enterprise to the British merchant.

On the 22nd of April, 1841, the noble Earl married Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Charles-Lennox Cumming-Bruce, Esq., M.P. This lady having died in 1843, his Lordship married secondly Lady Mary Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of the late Earl of Durham, by whom he has a family of four sons. The eldest, Victor Alexander, Lord Bruce, was born May 16, 1849.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by John Watkins, Parliament Street.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, K.C.B.

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MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, K.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, EARL OF CARDIGAN, is descended from a noble family whose lineage is traced to the reign of Henry III. In 1520, its head was Sir Robert Brudenell, Knight, an eminent lawyer, who became one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. One or two generations lower we find the name of Thomas Brudenell; this gentleman, who appears to have been a zealous supporter of the Royalists during the Civil Wars, had the misfortune to undergo a long imprisonment in the Tower for his devotion to the cause. But in 1611, he achieved a Baronetcy; on the 26th of April, 1627, he was elevated to the Peerage, as Baron Brudenell of Stanton Wivill, in the County of Leicester; and on the 20th of April, 1661, was advanced to the Earldom of Cardigan.

Another noteworthy representative of the family was George Brudenell, fourth Earl, who, surviving a noble Duke to whom he was related by marriage, acquired the dignities of a marquisate and dukedom, as Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu. His Grace died on the 22rd of May, 1790, when the ducal dignities expired, and the Earldom of Cardigan devolved upon his brother James. The last-named nobleman having died without issue, the heritable honours of the family descended to his nephew, Robert, the father of the gallant General now under notice.

The noble Earl was born at Deane-park, near Wansford, Northamptonshire, on the 16th of October, 1797, and was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. Before succeeding to the Peerage, he bore the courtesy title of Lord Brudenell, in which name he entered the army, in May, 1824, as a Cornet in the 8th Royal Irish Hussars. Possessed of great wealth and family influence, his advancement in the service was exceedingly rapid. In eight months he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and was hardly eighteen months longer in the regiment before he was gazetted Captain. He became Major in the early part of 1830, and before the close of the year attained the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. Many years previous to his accession to his father's Peerage, he sat in the House of Commons, and took part in the debates and legislative labours of the time. He was first elected to Parliament for Marlborough, in 1818, which borough he represented until 1830. In the latter year he was elected for Fowery, and, in 1831, for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire. His Lordship retained his seat in the House of Commons as representative of this important district until 1837, when, by the demise of his father, he took his place in the House of Peers as seventh Earl of Cardigan.

At an early period of his military career, his Lordship won considerable popularity in the service; recognised as a dashing and generous soldier, and distinguished by his devotedness to his profession, his name became widely known and respected. His popularity was somewhat diminished, however, by the publication of the circumstances attending a dispute between him and one of the junior officers of his regiment, while quartered at Cork. Lord Brudenell quarrelled with Captain Wathen, and afterwards summoned a court-martial to try that officer on a charge of insubordination and conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. After a searching investigation, Captain Wathen was honourably acquitted on all these charges; Lord Brudenell consequently retired from the command of the regiment. Two years afterwards, his Lordship was appointed to the command of the 11th Hussars, then in India, and was sent out to bring the regiment home.

His Lordship's accession to the estates of his family occurring about this time, he marked the occasion by spending very liberal sums of money to improve the condition of his regiment; as an example, it may be mentioned that he added £2,500 to the Horse Guards' allowance for the remount of the corps under his command. From 1836 to 1854 his Lordship retained the command of the 11th Hussars, and devoted himself with singular zeal and unremitting industry to the improvement of that regiment; at length he had the gratification of eliciting a strongly expressed official opinion from the illustrious Duke of Wellington to the effect, that the "11th Hussars was the finest regiment in the army, and that its discipline and efficiency were highly creditable to its commanding officer."

In 1840 the affair known as "the black bottle quarrel" brought the Earl's name prominently before the public. The origin of the quarrel is explained in a few words: Lord Cardigan sent a message to Captain Reynolds upbraiding that officer for degrading the mess to the level of a pot-house, because he had caused Moselle wine to be placed on the table in a black bottle. Irritated by this message, Captain Reynolds expressed himself somewhat freely, and to the disparagement of his commanding officer, who, on hearing of what had passed, summoned the offender before him and administered a sharp reprimand. Feeling that he had been harshly treated, Captain Reynolds demanded a court-martial, but it was refused to him on the pretext that it would bring many things to light which would not be for the good of the service. While this dispute was in progress another misunderstanding arose. It was reported that Lord Cardigan had publicly employed an insulting expression in speaking of Captain Reynolds, and his Lordship was politely requested by letter for authority to contradict the report. Lord Cardigan made no reply, in consequence of which Captain Reynolds wrote a peremptory note demanding an immediate explanation and satisfaction. Lord Cardigan placed this letter in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Hill), and a court-martial was the consequence. The court found

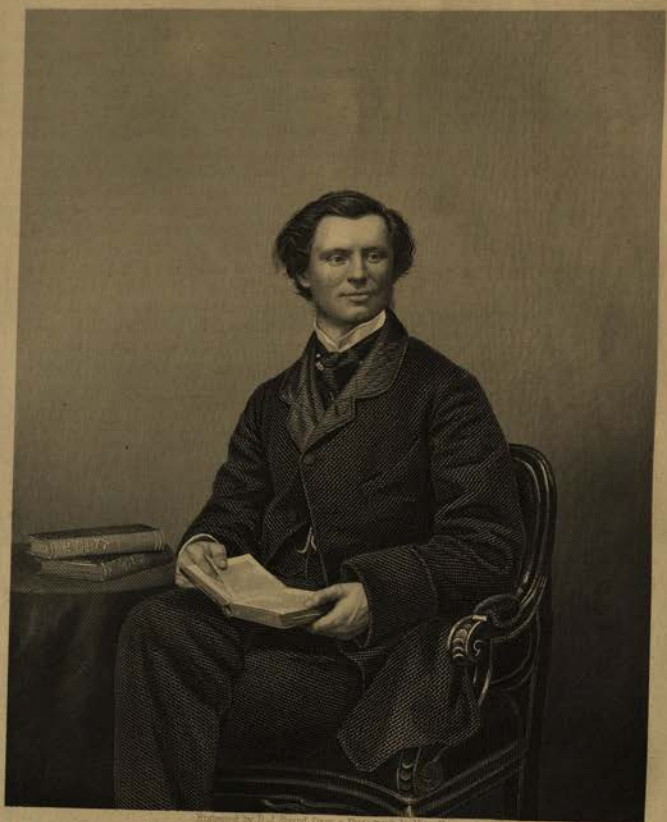
Captain Reynolds guilty of insubordination, insolence, &c., and sentenced him to be cashiered. These proceedings were detailed, and the noble Earl's character freely discussed in some letters to the *Morning Chronicle*, written by Captain Tuckett. Offended by the severity of the Captain's remarks, Lord Cardigan sent him a challenge and the parties met on Wimbledon Common, on the morning of September 15, 1840. Two shots were fired and Captain Tuckett fell severely wounded. A then recent Act of the Legislature having declared such hostile meetings to be felonious, Lord Cardigan was arrested, and subsequently committed to take his trial for the offence. Accordingly, his Lordship was tried before the House of Lords on February 16, 1841. The late Lord Denman presided as Lord High Steward; Sir John Campbell (now Lord Chancellor) conducted the prosecution, and opened the case by saying that the charge "did not imply any degree of moral turpitude." Three indictments were laid; the first charging that the noble Lord shot at Captain Tuckett with intent to murder; the second charged the same act with intent to maim and disable; and the third with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. The learned counsel disavowed the belief that Lord Cardigan had any grudge, personal animosity, rancour, or malignity in fighting the duel; or that he had any other object than to preserve his reputation, and to maintain his station in society as an officer and a gentleman. "Under these circumstances," he said, "if death had occurred, in the opinion of mankind it would have been regarded rather as a great calamity than as a great crime." The issue of the trial may be imagined; the prosecution was too gentle in character to sustain any of the indictments. Lord Cardigan was not called upon for his defence; without waiting for the address of his counsel the House proceeded to give judgment, and declared his Lordship "not guilty." Both duel and trial excited a great deal of public interest, and the noble Earl was subjected to much severe criticism on the part of the press.

When the war with Russia became imminent, and the expeditionary army to the East was formed, the Earl of Cardigan was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and appointed to the command of the Light Cavalry Brigade—his brother-in-law, the Earl of Lucan, being the Lieutenant-General in command of the entire cavalry force. Before the campaign had actually opened he won the approval and confidence of Lord Raglan. At the time when the British troops were encamped near Varna, and before it was well known in what direction the Russians were moving, Lord Cardigan was ordered to advance in search of the enemy, and to commence active hostilities. Accordingly he set out with the light cavalry, and traversed a distance of more than 300 miles of desert country; proceeding first 120 miles in the direction of Trajan's Wall, and then along the banks of the Danube to Rustchuk and Silistria, returning by way of Shumla. Immediately after the landing of the British forces on the Crimea Lord Cardigan and the Light Brigade were sent in search of the Russians, but they had no occasion to engage with the enemy until after the battle of the Alma. The Balaklava attack of October 25th, 1854, afforded the first opportunity of testing the courage and strength of the cavalry. Speaking of that disastrous yet brilliant "death ride" Lord Cardigan himself has since said:—"I received the order to attack, and although I should not have thought of making such an attack without orders, and although I differed in opinion as to the propriety of the order, I promptly obeyed it. I placed myself at the head of my brigade, and gave the word of command. We advanced; but before we had gone twenty yards a shell burst between me and the staff-officer who had brought the order, and was riding within thirty yards of my side, killing him and leaving me untouched. From that moment there was nothing to be done but to obey the order, and attack the battery in the valley. We proceeded—we advanced down and along a gradual descent of more than three-quarters of a mile, with one of the batteries opposed to us vomiting forth shells, round shot, and grape—with a battery on the right flank, a battery on the left, and a distant battery which had been lost by the Turks, and all the intermediate ground covered with Russian riflemen; so that when we came down within the distance of thirty yards to their artillery, which had been firing at us, we were in fact surrounded and encircled by a blaze of fire, and raked by the riflemen, who fired upon us in flank. As we passed, the oblique fire of the artillery was brought upon our rear. Thus we had a strong fire on the front, in the rear, and on both our flanks. We entered the battery—we went through the battery—the two leading regiments cutting down a great number of the Russian gunners. In the two regiments which I had the honour to lead, every officer was either killed or wounded, or had his horse shot under him, except one."

"On their return," we read in a graphic account by an eye-witness, "they were charged by the Russian lancers. Lord Cardigan was attacked by two Cossacks, who with their lances gave him several thrusts and rather staggered him in his saddle; but being well mounted and a good cross-country rider, and, moreover, as cool as brave men ever are in real danger, he parried their thrusts, and escaped with the lance-pricks in his leg."

On his arrival in England from the seat of war, the Earl of Cardigan was received with general enthusiasm, and was soon afterwards appointed Inspector General of Cavalry.

His Lordship married in 1826 Elizabeth Jane Henrietta, daughter of Rear-Admiral Tollemache, that lady's previous marriage with A. C. Johnson, Esq., having been dissolved. Having no issue, the family honours and estates will be inherited by his cousin, the Marquis of Ailesbury.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

VISCOUNT EURY, M.P.

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VISCOUNT BURY, M.P.

WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, VISCOUNT BURY, the Treasurer of her Majesty's Household in Lord Palmerston's Ministry of 1859, is the eldest son of the Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle. He was born in London in the month of November, 1832.

The lineage of this noble family, which bears the motto "*Ne Cede Malis*," "Yield not to Misfortune," is traced to a very remote period. Originally, the Keppels were seated at Guelderland, in Holland, where they had a castle remarkable for its privileges and antiquity. As "Lords of Keppel," "Lords of Verwoelde," "Lords of Woolbecke," and "Lords of the Voorst," the family flourished in Holland for some centuries before 1688. In the latter year Arnold-Joost Van-Keppel, Lord of the Voorst, accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, and was soon afterwards elevated to the dignity of an English Peer, in acknowledgment of his services to the Crown. His style and title were as follow:—Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in the county of Kent; Viscount Bury, county Palatine of Lancaster; and, on the 10th of February, 1695, Earl of Albemarle, a town and territory in the Dukedom of Normandy. His Lordship was a great favourite at Court, and won many marks of Royal distinction. One is particularly worthy of record. On the christening of his eldest son, the noble earl was honoured by the personal attendance of Queen Anne, who acted as godmother to the infant. As a mark of appreciation of her Majesty's gracious condescension, the boy was named "William *Anne*." In due course William *Anne* became second Earl of Albemarle, and uniting himself in marriage with one of the daughters of the first Duke of Richmond, had a numerous family of sons and daughters. One of the former became eminent as Admiral Keppel, and was created for his gallant services Viscount Keppel, of Elvedon, county Suffolk. The next Earl was a military man, who, in 1745, served as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy; and in the next year, being with his Royal Highness at Culloden, was entrusted with the dispatches to London announcing that glorious victory. He subsequently attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was Commander-in-Chief at the reduction of Havannah, where he acquired an accession of reputation and increase of fortune. The fourth Earl succeeded to the family honours when quite an infant; dying in 1849, he left a numerous issue. The eldest son, Augustus Frederick, inherited the peerage, but, dying in 1851, was succeeded by his next brother, George Thomas, the present Peer, and father of the subject of this biography.

Viscount Bury was educated at Eton. In 1849 he was appointed Ensign and Lieutenant in her Majesty's Scots Fusilier Guards. Soon afterwards he went to India as aide-de-camp to Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, but finding his health likely to fail under that trying climate, he was compelled to return on sick leave, and finally retired from the army in 1854. Towards the close of the year just named his Lordship was appointed Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the province of Canada. Before going out to India Viscount Bury had acted as Private Secretary to the then Prime Minister, Lord John Russell. While discharging the duties of this responsible and important situation, his Lordship, no doubt, imbibed that decided taste for political life and official activity which has since distinguished him, and given promise of a particularly useful career in that branch of the public service. Desirous of entering Parliament, he seized an early opportunity of offering himself to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons. As a Liberal, as an abolitionist on the question of Church-rates, as an advocate of the Ballot, and as a supporter of many other measures of a similar liberal tendency, his Lordship, in April, 1857, offered himself to the constituency of Norwich, and was duly elected to represent that important city. His Lordship's early career as a member of the legislative body was marked by a diligent attention to the public questions of the time; he joined in all the leading debates, voted invariably with the Liberals, and did good service as a Committee-man on Private Bills, Commissions of Inquiry, &c. In the meantime he gave a zealous support to many important public enterprises, such as the establishment of a direct steam service between Ireland and America; the laying of the electric cable across the Atlantic, &c. In April, 1859, his Lordship was thrown out of Parliament by Lord Derby's appeal to the country after the adverse vote on the proposed Conservative Reform Bill. The re-election of Lord Bury, and the other Liberal member, Mr. Schneider, was strenuously opposed in the Conservative interest by Sir Samuel Bignold and Mr. C. M. Lushington. After a remarkably exciting contest the two Liberal candidates distanced their opponents by considerable majorities. His Lordship was accordingly elected to the new Parliament. On the night of its first meeting the subject of our memoir delivered a vigorous speech against the Government of Lord Derby. He remarked that, in spite of her Majesty's speech promising sanction to any well considered measure of Parliamentary Reform, the Government had given no pledge or assurance that, even next session, the question would be brought forward; in strong language he condemned the conduct of the Government in relation to foreign affairs, and blamed them for their evident Austrian sympathies on the subject of the Italian war. He concluded by saying, that "he would rather not, in the present state of affairs, intrust to her Majesty's Government the conduct of our political relations. He would much rather intrust it to those whose traditional policy had been to keep us at peace, and not to those whose traditional policy had been invariably to plunge heedlessly and recklessly into war."

The result of the debate is well known. Upon this vote of want of confidence, Lord Derby and his colleagues found themselves beaten by a majority of thirteen in a very crowded House; they accordingly resigned their offices. Her Majesty then summoned the Earl Granville, and subsequently Lord Palmerston; the latter succeeded in forming a Cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In filling up the appointments connected with her Majesty's Household, Lord Palmerston allotted the office of Chamberlain to Viscount Sidney, the Mastership of the Horse to the Marquis of Aylesbury, and the Treasurership and Controllership of the Royal Household to Viscount Bury, M.P.

On presenting himself on the hustings at Norwich for re-election his Lordship said:—"Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the post of Controller of her Household. I have, therefore, a third time to solicit a renewal of your confidence. In consequence of the late vote of the House of Commons the Government of Lord Derby has been succeeded by a Liberal Administration. The sound and comprehensive basis on which that Administration has been formed affords, as I believe, a guarantee that the social and political reforms which you have at heart will be dispassionately considered, and firmly carried out."

The election of the noble Viscount was again vigorously opposed by the Conservatives. The defeated candidates petitioned against the return, and adopted a course of action which placed all parties in a somewhat singular position. The interval between the date of the general election and that of the re-election, consequent upon the appointment of Lord Bury to an office under the Crown, was too brief to allow the petition to be heard. Certain electors, attached to the Conservatives, issued to their brother electors a notice of a novel character; they did so under the advice of counsel, and their object was to declare Lord Bury disqualified as a candidate; the document concluded with the following words:—"And we do hereby give you notice that the said Viscount Bury is, by reason of the said bribery, treating, and undue influence so committed by him and his agents at the said election in April last, now ineligible and incapable of being elected or returned on the present vacancy to represent the said city in Parliament. We do therefore protest against the nomination of the said Viscount Bury as a candidate at the present election, and against his being elected and returned to represent the said city. And we do give you further notice that all votes given at this election in favour of the said Viscount Bury will, on account of his said ineligibility and incapacity, be entirely lost and thrown away."

The friends of Lord Bury were not to be beaten easily. They presented a counter-statement to the returning officer, declaring Sir Samuel Bignold to have been "guilty of bribery, treating, and undue influence, within the true intent and meaning of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, and of divers corrupt practices at the said election, and thereby became, and was, and is, utterly ineligible, disqualified, and incapable of being elected on the present vacancy to serve in Parliament for the said city and county."

The election proceeded in spite of both parties. Amid a scene of excitement rarely witnessed, even at a country election, the polling was carried on, Viscount Bury steadily maintaining a foremost position from the first. Finally, the state of the poll was declared to be as follows:—

Lord Bury	1,921
Sir S. Bignold	1,557

Viscount Bury is married, having in November, 1855, espoused Sophia-Mary, the second daughter of Sir Allan Napier McNab, Baronet, of Dundwin Castle, late Prime Minister of Canada.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall

THE RT HON^BLE & RT REV^D

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D.

Lord Bishop of London

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THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.C.L., LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, was born in Edinburgh on the 22nd of December, 1811. He is the youngest son of the late Cranfurd Tait, Esq., of Harviestoun, in the county of Clackmannan, a gentleman of good family, who was educated for the Scottish Bar, but on a large business opening to him as a Writer to the Signet, he adopted that branch of the legal profession. The Bishop's mother was a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, many years Lord President of the Court of Session. His brothers are John Tait, Esq., Sheriff of the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, a highly-esteemed member of the Scottish Bar; James Campbell Tait, Esq., Writer to the Signet; and Colonel Thomas Forsyth Tait, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, a distinguished officer in the Bengal army. His sisters are Lady Sitwell, relict of the late Sir George Sitwell, Bart., of Renishaw, in Derbyshire; Lady Wake, wife of Sir Charles Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire; and Mrs. Wildman, wife of Richard Wildman, Esq., Recorder and County Court Judge of Nottingham, brother of Mr. Wildman, of Chilham, Kent.

Before the subject of this biography was three years old he had the misfortune to lose his mother, a lady of great piety and amiability; and while yet very young his father (a man of talent and very enlarged views, and, notwithstanding his legal profession, a very active country gentleman) became embarrassed in his circumstances, in consequence of having expended large sums of money in extending and improving his paternal estate, and having to sustain the loss occasioned by the great fall in the value of land which took place at the end of the war. These pecuniary embarrassments ultimately led to the sale of the beautiful estate of Harviestoun, where many of the future Bishop's early days were spent. When quite a child young Archibald Tait was afflicted with a lameness which in some degree debarred him from the ordinary sports of boyhood, but at the same time produced the early bent towards studious pursuits which he afterwards exhibited; he was cured, however, after spending nearly a year in a retired village of Lancashire, under the famous Whitworth doctors, so celebrated as bone setters, aided by the care of a faithful nurse.

On returning from Whitworth to Edinburgh, his father placed him in the High School of that city, then the only great public school in Scotland, and justly celebrated for the number of distinguished men it had produced. This he continued to attend for four years, until in 1823 the increase of Edinburgh in extent and population, and the growing necessity for a higher style of classical education, led to the foundation, under the auspices of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Cockburn, and other eminent men, of the Edinburgh Academy, the head master of which was the Rev. John Williams, afterwards Archdeacon of Cardigan. To this academy Archibald Tait was transferred on its opening in October, 1824, and he remained there three years, during the two last of which he occupied the position of head boy of the whole school and obtained the gold medals at the annual examinations. In 1827 he went to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of Sir Daniel Sandford, the most accomplished teacher of Greek ever known in Scotland; and studied mental science under Mr. Buchanan, the able Professor of Logic. A college course marked by the acquisition of the highest prizes in almost every department of study was closed by his election, in 1830, as Exhibitioner on Snell's Foundation to Baliol College, Oxford.

Mr. Tait's Oxford career commenced by his being a successful candidate for an open scholarship, within a month after his admission to the University. In his public examination for his degree in 1833, he obtained the highest classical honours; was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Baliol against a large and formidable competition; and subsequently filled, with eminent success, the office of Principal Tutor of his College, and Public Examiner of the University. During his stay at Oxford he was a Member and one of the Presidents of a Debating Society, in which Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Elgin, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Robert Lowe, and others since known to fame, took part.

He was ordained Deacon in 1836; and, continuing to reside at Baliol, he undertook the small curacy of Baldon, to accustom himself to parochial duties. While acting as Tutor he took a prominent part in resisting the spread of Tractarian principles; but his opposition to this school of theology was always courteous and compatible with respect for and personal attachment to those by whom such views were entertained. In 1839 the Rev. Gentleman visited Germany, and resided for some months in the University town of Bonn, where he had an opportunity of observing German university life, and of contrasting its good and bad points with those of our universities, the result of which was the joint publication, by him and his friend the Rev. Arthur Stanley (afterwards Professor and Canon Stanley), of an elaborate pamphlet on "The Revival of the Professorial System," in which many of the changes since adopted were shadowed forth.

On the death of the celebrated Dr. Arnold, in 1842, a high tribute was paid to the great success with which Mr. Tait had performed the important duties of a College Tutor, by his appointment to succeed that eminent man as Head Master of Rugby. Having himself had no experience in an English public school, and following a person of such

distinction as Dr. Arnold, Dr. Tait (who had then obtained the degree of D.C.L.) was placed in a situation of much difficulty; but by great tact and good sense, joined to his classical qualifications, he was eminently successful, and continued to uphold and even extend the reputation of the school. During the seven and a half years he remained at Rugby he commanded in a remarkable degree the affection of his pupils, the respect and regard of the masters, and the confidence of the public.

While at Rugby he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, a brother of the member for Warwickshire, and uncle of the Bishop of Oxford. A severe illness, occasioned by over exertion in his arduous post, was one reason why he gave up this appointment in 1849; and, upon the appointment of Dr. Hynds to the Bishoprick of Norwich, he accepted from Lord John Russell the Deanery of Carlisle. To a man of Dr. Archibald Tait's mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, the cathedral close could be no scene of indolent retirement; he originated, and himself conducted, nearly every Sunday, an additional pulpit service, besides undertaking an amount of labour in the way of visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman. Under his auspices, and by his exertions, the ancient Grammar School of the cathedral was rebuilt, and its system of education enlarged; and, with the aid and concurrence of the Chapter, he made arrangements whereby the ancient dilapidated cathedral was thoroughly restored. During the years 1851 and 1852 he was also much occupied as one of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to report on the state of the University of Oxford.

In the spring of 1856 the family circle at the Deanery of Carlisle was visited by severe affliction, no fewer than five children having been carried off by scarlet fever in a few weeks. A domestic calamity so appalling attracted towards the Dean and Mrs. Tait the sympathy of all classes of the community, and called forth a warm expression of condolence from the highest personage in the realm.

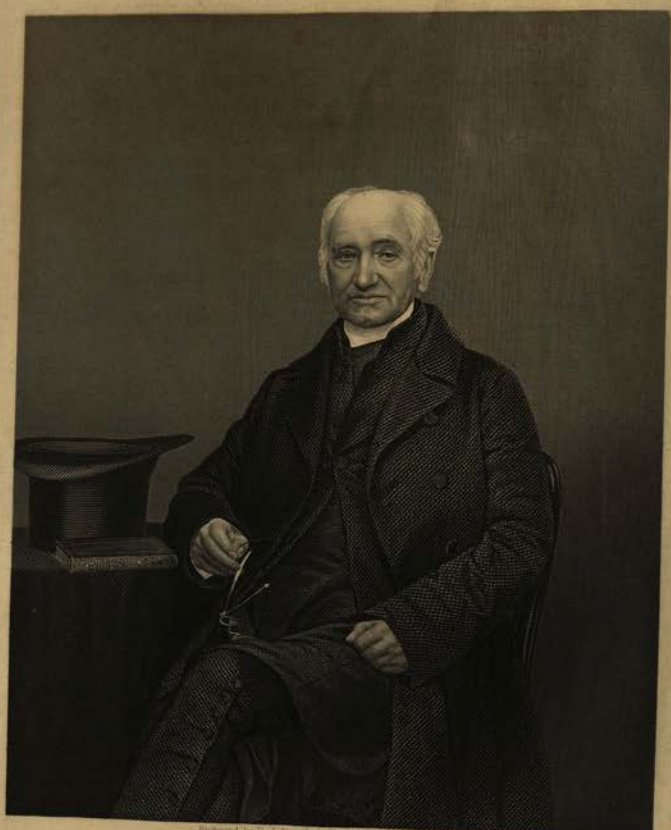
The late Dr. Blomfield resigned the See of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in 1856, and Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. Whether a renewed exercise of the same gracious kindness on the part of her Majesty had anything to do with Dr. Tait's elevation to the Bishopric of London we hazard no conjecture; but if Lord Palmerston had the merit of the selection, the choice must have been directed solely by a sense of public duty. Dr. Tait was consecrated to the episcopal office on the 23rd of November, 1856, and was soon after sworn in a Privy Councillor. He was appointed Dean of the Chapels Royal in November, 1857.

The Right Rev. Prelate delivered his first charge to the clergy of his diocese, all of whom were assembled, it is believed for the first time, under the dome of St. Paul's, in the month of November, 1858. This remarkable document, which excited much attention, and of which nearly 5,000 copies were sold, occupied about five hours in its delivery, and treated of almost all the theological topics of the day.

The Bishop of London has won wide-spread popularity as a preacher, not by the display of any striking oratorical powers but by the simplicity and earnestness of his style, by the elegance of his diction, and by the ease and grace of his delivery. He possesses a voice of agreeable quality, which is evidently well cultivated and is capable of the nicest modulation.

His Lordship is but little known as an author; he has, nevertheless, contributed articles on theology, education, and other kindred topics, to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *North British Review*, &c. His acknowledged publications are confined to two volumes of sermons preached, on particular occasions, either at Oxford or at the School Chapel at Rugby.

The portrait of the Bishop herewith issued, is engraved from an excellent photograph, taken by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, expressly for this Series.



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THE RIGHT REVEREND

THOMAS VOWLER SHORT, D. D.,

Lord Bishop of St. Asaph

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THE RIGHT REVEREND THOMAS VOWLER SHORT, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH, &c. &c.

THE wisdom which is evinced in founding the structure of our great institutions upon the widest possible basis, namely, the interests and sympathies of the people at large, is too patent to require argument, and too palpable to be gainsayed. While merit is allowed to display itself, no matter in what condition of life; while perseverance and mental attainments are encouraged and rewarded, without regard to the class in which they are developed; while earnestness in the performance of duty, and conscientious endeavour are noticed and properly appreciated,—the road to advancement will be trodden by the worthiest and the best men, and the State will reap the full benefit of the most highly-cultivated talents being devoted assiduously to its service.

Never more conspicuously than during the last half-century was there to be observed proof of the importance which the Church of England assigns to the necessity of installing her worthiest sons in the highest places of her hierarchy; never, we believe, was it more thoroughly felt necessary by the Crown to place episcopal power in the most competent hands; and never, we are pleased to add, to regard Church patronage less as a State appanage.

The subject of our present sketch may be instanced as a case in point. Sprung from the middle classes, reared carefully by a father who in himself exemplified the value of learning accompanied by piety and good moral training, Mr. Short entered the University with apparently just the same prospects as most of those whose privilege it is to graduate beneath the fostering care of an *Alma Mater*. Then came the trial of talent and of the faculty of perseverance; and superior intellect won for itself honours which England never forgets to endorse. First in Classics and Mathematics at the University; and all well know that such a man is never lost sight of afterwards throughout his whole life's journey. He is the pride of his College, and the individual who has had the Hall-mark placed upon him as we would stamp sterling gold. To make him useful to his fellow-men it is necessary only to place him in some position in which his powers may gradually expand themselves, and from which he may rise by degrees to the first offices in the State.

Thomas Vowler Short, son of the late Rev. W. Short, D.D., Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Sub-Preceptor at one time to her Royal Highness the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, was born at Dawlish, in Devonshire, in 1790. He was educated at Westminster School, and was thence elected student of Christchurch College, Oxford.

In 1812 he took a First Class in Classics and in Mathematics, and subsequently passed through the ordinary Collegiate degrees. In 1820, and up to 1824, we find him fulfilling the onerous and distinguished position of a University Examiner, and appointed in 1823 to the Rectory of Stockleigh Pomeroy, in Devonshire, his native county.

In 1826 the Rev. Gentleman was preferred to the Rectory of King's Worthy, in Hampshire, and continued to discharge the pastoral duties appertaining to that benefice for about eight years. During this period he published, in one volume, under the title of "Sermons on Christianity," numerous discourses which he had delivered in the course of his University career. Towards the close of his labours here, in 1833, he entered into the matrimonial state, having chosen as his partner for life a daughter of Charles Davies, Esq., and relict of the Rev. J. J. Conybeare. She died in 1848.

In the year succeeding his marriage, Dr. Short's clerical labours were transferred to a wider and more important sphere of usefulness, for he obtained the preferment of one of the most influential and extensive parishes in London, St. George's, Bloomsbury.

We must here retrace our steps a little, to notify the publication, in 1832, of one of the most valuable works of reference for students recently produced. It is called modestly, "A Sketch of the History of the Church of England to 1688," the period of the Revolution, and was published at first in two volumes, but has since been reprinted in one volume, and has gone through six editions. Of the genuine spirit and the frank and admirable candour with which our author pursued his researches in this great field of history, we can furnish no better specimen than that which is afforded in his manly preface:—

"Some persons," he says, "may object that the opponents of the Establishment are occasionally depicted in too favourable colours, and the defects of our common parent held up to view with less caution than becomes a dutiful son of the Church of England. Let such remember, in a spirit of meekness, that there is a higher body to which we belong, and that the Church of England is no further our mother than as she proves herself the Church of Christ. If such a charge be reasonably substantiated, no one will be more ready to find that he has been deceived than the writer of these pages; he has always endeavoured to search for the truth, and he hopes that in this pursuit he may never grow weary. To say that the Church of England is imperfect in constitution and practice, is only to say that she was partly framed by human beings, and is administered by men; but to pray that her maladministrations may be corrected by

her friends, and her deficiencies supplied by those who understand her constitution, is the petition of one who, while he admires the Church of England, believes that neither communities nor individuals are infallible."

The vigorous and sound sense which prompts such reasoning as the above must enforce itself powerfully upon the mind of the most obtuse or the most fanatic; and it is by the use of such efficient weapons as are furnished to the masses by courageous thinkers and teachers, like Dr. Short, that the Church enforces respect from those whose love she may not be able to win or to secure, and commands the veneration of her wisest supporters.

In 1837 Dr. Short was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Closet to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and in the same year gave to the world his "Lectures and Questions on St. Luke's Gospel." For about seven years Dr. Short continued to discharge assiduously the pastoral duties of Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and won for himself "golden opinions from all sorts of people." In 1841 he was made Bishop of Sodor and Man, succeeding the Right Rev. H. Pepys, D.D., who was then translated to the See of Worcester, in place of the Right Rev. R. J. Carr, Bishop of Worcester, then recently deceased.

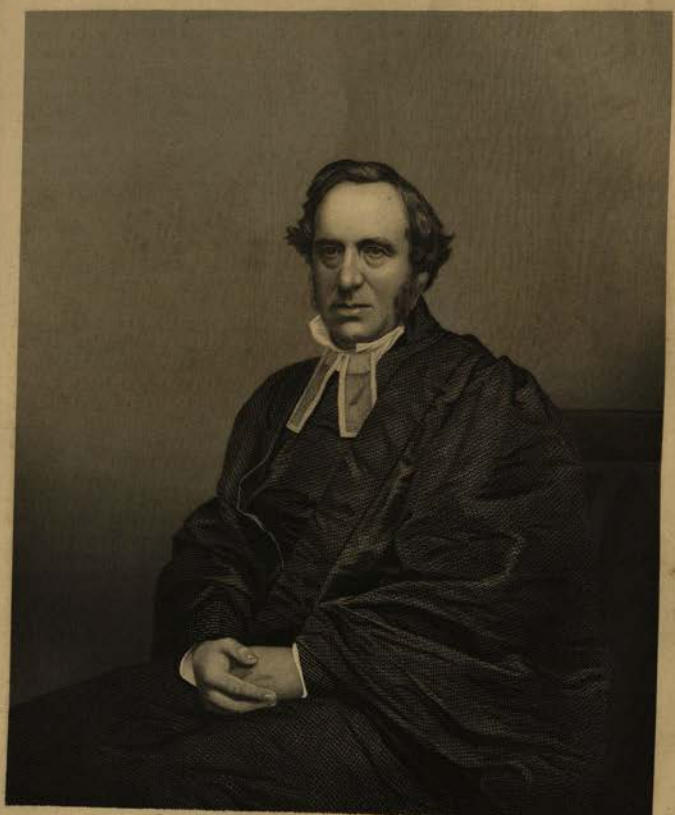
The Bishopric of Sodor and Man is extremely ancient. It once had united to its diocese the Western Isles of Scotland, which, when the Isle of Man became dependent upon England, withdrew their obedience, and elected a Bishop of their own. The patronage of the diocese was given, together with the island, to the Stanleys; and it ultimately came, by an heir female, to the Duke of Athol. The Duke nominated the Bishop to the King, who sent him to the Archbishop of York for consecration. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not a Lord of Parliament, because it is said he does not hold his office directly from the King himself, and the Bishopric of Man is united to that of Sodor, a village of Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. Sodor was formerly a Bishop's See, comprehending all the islands and including the Isle of Man; but the diocese of Sodor and Man is merely so now in name, for its jurisdiction does not now extend beyond the Isle of Man.

In 1842 Bishop Short published his "Parochialia," papers for his late parishioners of St. George's, Bloomsbury; and in the beginning of the following year put forth a little volume entitled, "What is Christianity?" which was also addressed, "To my Dear Friends and former Parishioners," and seems to have been prompted by very similar feelings to those which gave rise to his first volume of sermons. "Indistinctness," he says, "on religious subjects is a great evil, particularly to the young; but theological clearness does not always lead to Christian edification and practical holiness. It was my endeavour, while I preached among you, to combine distinct views on the leading tenets of Christianity with that earnestness without which religion is apt to dwindle into a mere name. I tried to place before my hearers, not words merely, but ideas—to give them that which they might carry home in order to guide them in the path to heaven; to press on them the fundamentals of our holy faith, and to point out how this faith should show forth its effects in the daily occurrences of life."

On the 13th of September, 1846, the Right Reverend W. Carey, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, died, and it had been intended to merge Bangor and St. Asaph into one Bishopric, and raise Manchester into a new See. The latter part of the proposition was alone carried out; Manchester received a Bishop, and the vacant See of St. Asaph was conferred upon Bishop Short, who then took his seat in the Upper House. The Manxmen had, however, known him long enough to grieve at being deprived of him, and the *Isle of Man Church of England Journal* thus writes: * * * * "The announcement here made by us will, we are sure, strike every Manxman, who has the welfare of his country at heart, with extreme sorrow. Since the death of Bishop Wilson no such blow has fallen on the Isle of Man as the removal of Dr. Short. Learned, affable, active to a proverb, and zealous, heart and soul, in the performance of every good work; open in purse whenever money was required for any beneficial purpose, we look in vain to the body of English clergy for any man capable of occupying the position which he vacates."

The Bishopric of St. Asaph was, of course, a much wider sphere of operations than that of Sodor and Man, and its revenues were worth, in 1842, £5,300, while those of the latter-mentioned were but £2,000. The See of St. Asaph was founded in 560 by Kentigern, a Scotchman, Bishop of Glasgow. He began the church on the banks of the river Elwy, whence it is called by the Welsh, *Llan Elwy*, and in the Latin, *Elvensis*. Kentigern returning into Scotland, left as his successor a holy man, named St. Asaph; but who succeeded him is uncertain. The See was formerly a wealthy one; but its revenues were greatly lessened by the profusion of Bishop Parfew, who alienated much of its lands. The diocese consists of the counties of Denbigh and Flint (where is its cathedral), and of parts of Carnarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, and Merionethshire, with a small part of Shropshire. There is but one archdeaconry, that of St. Asaph, which is united to the Bishopric for its better maintenance.

In the House of Lords the Bishop of St. Asaph has taken no very prominent part in the debates, but he lends his assistance to the solution of most of our more domestic and social questions. We find his name in Hansard's Reports connected with such discussions as those on "Oxford University Reform;" "Testamentary Jurisdiction Amendment;" "Law of Marriage;" "Ecclesiastical Commission;" "Sunday Trading Prevention," &c.; and his political leanings are on the Liberal side.



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THE VERY REVEREND

RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.

Dean of Westminster

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THE VERY REVEREND RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.

DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

THIS distinguished scholar, poet, and divine, is descended from the family of the Trenches, of Woodlawn, in the county of Galway, Ireland. Their lineage is traced to the early part of the seventeenth century. For the purpose of this sketch, however, it is sufficient to refer to a much more recent date. In the year 1800 Frederick Trench, Esq., represented the borough of Portarlington in the Parliament of Ireland, and, in the month of December in the same year, was elevated to the dignity of an Irish peerage as Baron Ashtown, of Moate, county of Galway. His Lordship married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Dr. Robinson, and niece of Mr. Justice Robinson, of the Court of Queen's Bench; but dying without issue in 1840, was succeeded by his nephew, the present Lord Ashtown. One of the brothers of this nobleman, Richard Trench, Esq., barrister-at-law, married Melesina-Chenevix, the grand-daughter and heiress of the Right Rev. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford. Four sons were the issue of this union, the second being Richard Chenevix Trench, the subject of the present biographical notice.

He was born in Dublin on the 9th of September, 1807; was educated at Twyford, near Winchester, and subsequently at Harrow. Leaving the latter school in 1825, he went to Cambridge, where he graduated at Trinity College in 1829. On the conclusion of his Collegiate studies, Mr. Trench spent two or three years in travelling abroad, and stayed some time in Spain and Italy. He was ordained Deacon in 1832, and Priest in 1835. The first Curacy he served was that of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, under the Rev. Hugh James Rose, a scholar and divine too early lost to the English Church. In the year 1835 he obtained the Incumbency of Curdridge, a chapelry in the parish of Bishop's Waltham, in Hampshire. The Rev. Gentleman won considerable popularity in both districts by the diligent performance of his pastoral duties, and by the quiet earnestness of his discourses from the pulpit. But it was as a Poet that the name of Mr. Trench first became known beyond the scene of his ministerial labours. While holding the last named Incumbency, he wrote a series of poetic effusions of striking merit. His first published volume was entitled "The Story of Justin Martyr; and other Poems," a collection of verses written in the style of Wordsworth. This was followed, two years afterwards, by a work of equal interest, entitled "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," which, like its predecessor, was received with considerable public favour, and was very much praised by the critics. Thus encouraged, the Rev. Gentleman devoted the greater part of his leisure to writings of a similar character, and produced in succession "Elegiac Poems," "Poems from Eastern Sources," and "Genoveva." Each of these volumes achieved considerable success, and, like the former works of the same author, elicited many favourable notices from the pens of professional writers.

In 1841 Mr. Trench received the appointment of Curate to the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then Rector of Alverstoke, in consequence of which he resigned the Incumbency of Curdridge. Like his Rector, he became very popular in Alverstoke, where he continued in the active discharge of parochial duties until the year 1845, when the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce was promoted to the Deanery of Westminster; Mr. Trench was shortly afterwards appointed to the Rectory of Itchin Stoke, near Alresford, a living in the gift of the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, and stated in the "Clergy List" to be of the annual value of £380. The Rev. Gentleman obtained this promotion through having won the esteem of Lord Ashburton in the exercise of his duties as Curate of Alverstoke. In 1845, in consequence of the death of the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, the late Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, was translated to that See, and Dr. Wilberforce was elevated to the episcopal dignity as Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Wilberforce thereupon appointed the Rev. R. C. Trench as his Examining Chaplain. During this and the following year Mr. Trench was also Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge; in 1842, and again in 1856, he was one of the select preachers of the University.

The Rev. Gentleman continued to labour indefatigably as an author. In 1841 he produced his well-known "Notes on the Parables." Five years afterwards he published a work of equal importance, called "Notes on the Miracles of Our Lord." In 1849 he issued his "Sacred Latin Poetry." "The Lessons in the Proverbs" was written in the latter part of 1852, and issued from the press at the commencement of the following year. Dr. Trench's popularity as a writer on theological questions was now firmly established, and a work from his pen was sure to receive a ready welcome on the part of the public. "The Study of Words" was written and published in 1851, and had a circulation of nearly 30,000 copies. In the year 1854 he produced his "Synonymes of the New Testament," and, continuing his literary labours with characteristic zeal, he published, in the early part of the next year, his admirable book on the English language, entitled "English, Past and Present." In 1844 he published his sermon on "The Mount, Illustrated from St. Augustin," adding in a second edition, in 1851, "St. Augustin as an Interpreter of Scripture," as a preliminary essay on the same subject. "A Select Glossary of English Words Used Formerly in Senses Different from the Present," made its appearance in 1859. It may be interesting to add, that nearly all these works have been republished in America, where they have had a very wide circulation.

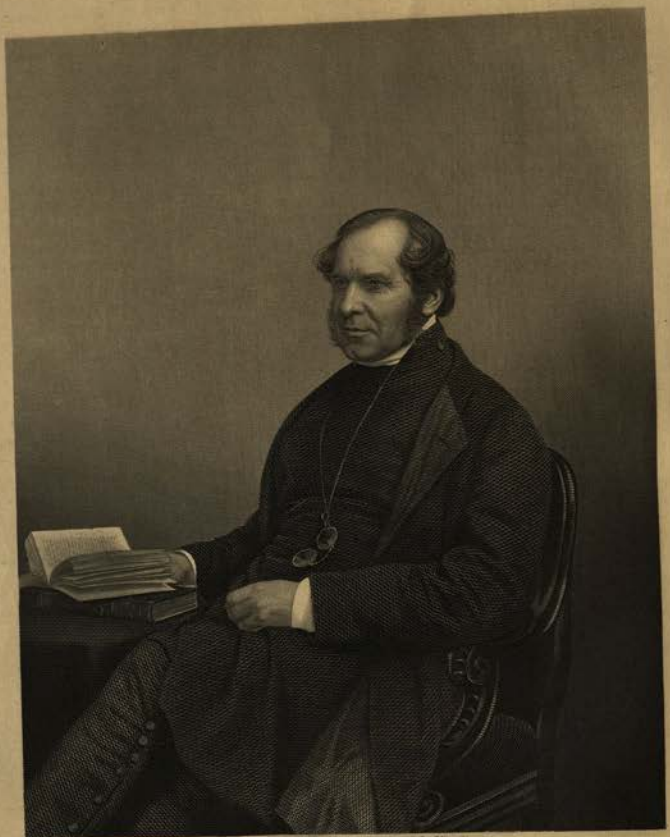
Several translations in the French language have also appeared. "Synonymes du Nouveau Testament," "Des Miracles de Jésus-Christ," and "Saint Augustin considéré comme interprète des Ecritures Saintes," will be remembered by the readers of French literature.

In the meantime, the Rev. Doctor had obtained an appointment of considerable importance, and one which is never conferred upon any but a scholar of high attainments and orthodox views; the Theological Professorship of King's College, London. Appointed to this post in 1846, he continued to discharge the duties of the office until Midsummer, 1858. In October, 1856, when the death of Dr. Buckland caused a vacancy in the Deanery of Westminster, and the early preferment of Mr. Trench's friend and patron, Dr. Wilberforce, the subject of our memoir was called upon by Lord Palmerston to fill the office which he has since occupied so worthily. As Dean of Westminster, Dr. Trench has deservedly achieved a large amount of popularity; he is popular not only in London, but wherever he has had occasion to preach. His sermons delivered in Westminster Abbey are invariably spoken of in the highest terms of praise. They are marked by eloquence and unmistakable earnestness. On the Day of Humiliation on Account of the Disasters in India, he preached an excellent sermon, prepared for the occasion. He took his text from Lamentations iii., 40, 41:—"Let us search and try our way, and turn again to the Lord. Let us lift our heart with our hands unto our God in the heavens;" and thereupon delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse, urging that, besides acts of misgovernment of various kinds, we had provoked the wrath of the Almighty by not sufficiently advancing the knowledge of Christ in India.

One year later, viz., in May, 1859, it fell to the lot of the worthy Dean to preach from the same pulpit a sermon of "Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Success granted to our Arms in Suppressing the Rebellion and Restoring Tranquillity in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions." On this occasion the new preacher took his text from Psalm cxv. He spoke earnestly and solemnly to the fullest congregation ever assembled within the walls of Westminster Abbey. The sermon was afterwards published, and had a very large circulation.

His sermons at the Special Services for the Working Classes, also delivered at Westminster Abbey, have been attended by very crowded congregations. He commenced the series in 1858 by an excellent discourse, to which, on its subsequent publication in the form of a pamphlet, he gave the name of "The Barren Fig Tree." The series of 1859 was opened by the same eloquent preacher with a sermon, which was also printed and circulated after delivery. It was called "A Saviour from Sin."

The Dean is married to his cousin, the Honourable Frances Mary Trench, sister of the present Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.



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THE VENERABLE

GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON, M.A.

Archdeacon of Taunton.

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THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON DENISON.

THE VENERABLE GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON, Archdeacon of Taunton, was born on the 11th of December, 1805, at Ossington Hall, in the county of Nottingham.

He belongs to a family of Yorkshire origin, which was distinguished upwards of a century ago by the great extent of its mercantile pursuits, by its accumulated wealth, and by the number and character of its benevolent undertakings. About the middle of the last century, Mr. William Denison, one of the members of this family, settled as a merchant in the town of Leeds, acquired the above named property in Nottinghamshire, and, having resided on the estate for some years, filled several important offices, and ultimately became High Sheriff of the county. After a lengthened career as remarkable for public usefulness and Christian philanthropy as for energy and success in his commercial undertakings, this gentleman died without issue in the year 1782. His younger brother Robert thereupon succeeded to the property and continued the business for many years. Mr. Robert Denison also died without issue, and the estate of Ossington passed to his nephew, Mr. John Wilkinson, of the same county, who, agreeably to the will of his deceased uncle, assumed the additional surname of Denison on taking possession of the property. This gentleman became an active politician, and for many years ably represented in Parliament the boroughs of Colchester and Minehead. He was married twice, and had a numerous issue by each marriage.

By his first wife he had a daughter, who became the wife of the Right Honourable Charles Manners-Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, whose services in that high office from 1817 to 1834 were rewarded on the 10th of March, 1835, by the customary pension and a peerage, under the title of Viscount Canterbury. By his second wife, a daughter of the late S. Estwick, Esq., M.P., Mr. John Wilkinson Denison had a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. Of the former, several were destined to achieve considerable distinction in their respective spheres. The eldest son, Mr. John Evelyn Denison, has occupied a seat in the House of Commons continuously during a period of upwards of thirty years, representing successively several different constituencies. He married one of the daughters of the late Duke of Portland, and eventually, as will be fresh in the memory of the reader, attained the same dignified position in which his relative had gained such remarkable distinction, namely, the Speakership of the House of Commons. The second son, after a brilliant scholastic career and a lengthened period of service in the Church, became Bishop of Salisbury. The third is Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B., Governor-General of the Australian Colonies; and the fourth is the reverend divine now under notice.

The first and third of the four brothers we have named were educated at Christ Church College, Oxford; the second, at Oriel College. He became afterwards Fellow of Merton College. They obtained high honours; as did also two younger brothers—Henry, student of Christ Church, afterwards Fellow of All Souls, double first class, 1830, who died in 1858; Stephen Charles, scholar of Balliol, afterwards Stowell Law Fellow, first class in Classics 1832. He is the present Deputy Judge Advocate. The Archdeacon, previous to his admission as a commoner in this University, had passed through a course of education at Eton. He left Eton in 1819, and was educated at home till 1824. His subsequent career at Oxford was very successful. He gained a first class in Literis Humanioribus 1826, as his brother, the late Bishop of Salisbury, had done before him. Two years afterwards he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. At this time Oriel College appears to have numbered amongst its Fellows the distinguished names of Whately, Arnold, Newman, Pusey, Keble, and Coplestone. Amongst Archdeacon Denison's contemporaries at Oxford were Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Trower, Bishop of Glasgow, Sir Edmund Head, Bart., Professor Sewell, Professor Newman, Sir George Prevost, and the late Viscount Newark. Mr. Denison obtained the Chancellor's prize for the Latin essay in the year 1828, and in the following year he carried off the same prize for the English essay.

He was ordained Deacon in 1832, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bagot, Lord Bishop of Oxford; Priest, Christmas, 1832, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester. As Bishop of the Diocese of Oxford, Dr. Bagot was also the Rector of the parish of Cuddesdon, near Wheatley, and upon Mr. Denison being ordained Deacon, the Right Rev. prelate appointed him curate of Cuddesdon. Mr. Denison was Examiner in Classics at the Charterhouse from 1832 to 1838. He was also Examiner for the Ireland Scholarship at Oxford 1837-8, and for the Newcastle Scholarship at Eton. The Rev. Gentleman held the curacy under the Bishop of Oxford until the year 1838, when his brother, who by this time had attained promotion to the Bench of Bishops, for the see of Salisbury, preferred him (Mr. Denison) to the valuable living of Broadwinsor, in Dorsetshire; thence, in 1845, he was transferred to the living of East Brent, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, which the Bishop of Salisbury was then administering, in consequence of the protracted illness of the late Bishop Law. On the demise of the last named Divine, Dr. Bagot was translated to the See of Bath and Wells, and Mr. Denison became his Examining Chaplain. When the death of Archdeacon Hamilton placed the Archdeaconry of Taunton at his disposal, his Lordship at once appointed Mr. Denison to the vacancy.

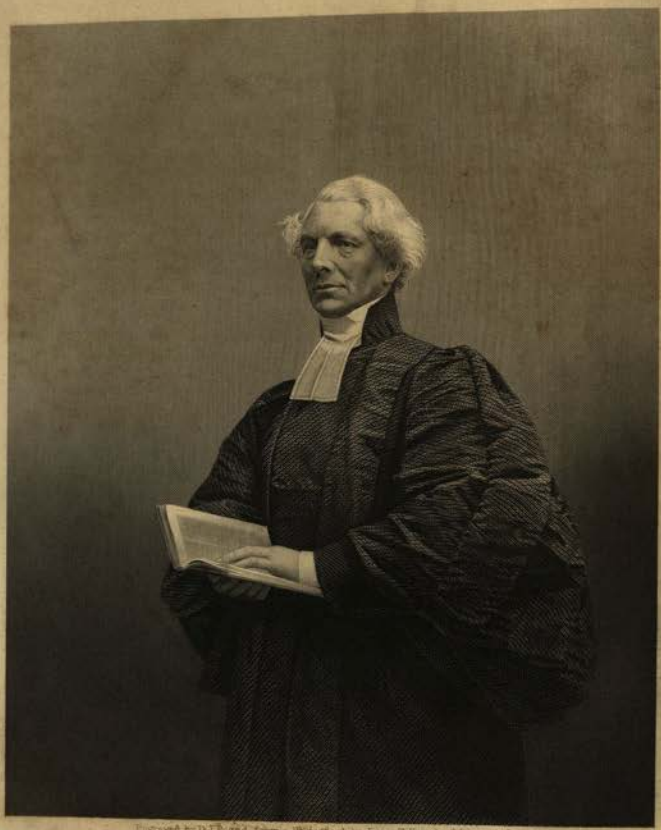
Since his appointment to this position, the worthy Archdeacon has distinguished himself as an active, kind, and truly benevolent Christian pastor. "In private life, and throughout his parish of East Brent," says the writer of a

recent biographical sketch, "the Archdeacon of Taunton is beloved and respected. He is a zealous, frank, honest, and straightforward man of business, fond of his parishioners, and the friend of the poor; and he has lately given up many of the conveniences and comforts of his Parsonage House in order to establish a training-school for schoolmasters, and a middle school for the sons of farmers and tradesmen, &c., on Church principles. This school he was obliged to close in January, 1856, in consequence of the proceedings then pending against him. He is withal a man of talent and of genius, and thoroughly honest in his theological convictions, and bold in enunciating them." As a preacher the Rev. Gentleman is very much esteemed; his style is simple, but very effective. Without any apparent effort at fine composition, his sermons are frequently found to be master-pieces of pulpit eloquence; the preacher appears so truthful, earnest, and straightforward, and, above all, so convincing in his arguments, that he has a full congregation whenever he preaches, whose interest and attention he engages to the close of his discourse.

The theological views of the Archdeacon are those of the High Church party; he has been an active and influential member of this section of the religious body during the last twenty years. As the different schemes of national education have been brought forward, whether under the favour of Government or not, the venerable Archdeacon has given them a systematic and determined opposition, wheresoever they have interfered with the teaching and discipline of the Established Church. He has written many pamphlets to enforce his views, and has spoken frequently from the platform to the same purpose. When the memorable and protracted contest between Mr. Gorham and the Bishop of Exeter was in progress, Archdeacon Denison warmly took the part of the latter, and spoke ably and frequently in his defence. The reverend gentleman was an active member of the "Church Unions," both in London and Bristol, took a forward part in resisting the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the Bishopric of Hereford, and was the principal promoter of the opposition of the High Church party to the Government influence in the National Society for Education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging ministerially the functions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, preached in the Cathedral, Wells, three sermons on "The Real Presence," and published them as his defence.

Proceedings were taken against him, on account of matter contained in these sermons, in January, 1854. In 1855 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a Court held at Bath, and presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, upon a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, upon further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, February 6, 1858.

The Reverend Gentleman married, in 1838, Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., late President of the Board of Trade.



Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by James T. Foard, of Liverpool.

THE REVEREND

HUGH Mc NEILE. D. D.

Hon. Canon of Chester

and Incumbent of St. Paul's near Liverpool

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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THE REVEREND HUGH M'NEILE, D.D.

This clergyman, who has made himself a distinguished name in the Church of England, is a native of the sister isle. He was born at Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, on the 15th of July, 1795. His father was a country gentleman of property and position, a magistrate, and in his turn, High-Sheriff of his county.

His youngest son Hugh was educated at home by a private tutor, and entered the University of Dublin in 1810. His class contained several men of mark—among others the late Bishop of Meath, Dr. Dickenson, and the present Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien. The competition was urgent. Mr. M'Neile obtained science honours in 1811 and in 1813. In 1815 he came to London, and having chosen the law as his future profession, his name was entered at Lincoln's-inn. He resided with his paternal uncle, who was a Lieutenant-General in the service of the Hon. East India Company, and who had returned from India after a lengthened and distinguished military career. He had been Governor of Amboyna and had amassed a considerable fortune during his stay in India. He was a bachelor, and his nephew, Hugh M'Neile, was received and recognised as his adopted heir. As such the latter was welcomed in the fashionable circles of London and Bath, where his uncle chiefly resided. The greater part of 1816 was spent on the Continent. It was in the summer of that year that Mr. M'Neile's life was saved by the kind and prompt attention of Mr. Henry Brougham, now Lord Brougham. While staying at a country inn in Switzerland the subject of the present biographical notice had a sudden and severe attack of inflammation on the chest, which brooked no delay. Lord Brougham was the only man present who had a knowledge of physic; he prescribed, and the patient speedily recovered. During his stay at Florence the personal attractions, gentlemanly bearing, and powers of conversation possessed by Mr. Hugh M'Neile exposed him to a variety of temptations, a virtuous recoil from which produced a remarkable and a very decided change in his character and pursuits.

To him the year 1817 was one of conflict, and of what, in theological phrase, is termed conversion. A change of profession was the consequence. Taking a strong dislike to the course of life he saw before him, he determined to give up the practice of the bar and enter upon a course of study for the Church. Accordingly, he returned to Dublin to attend the necessary lectures in theology, and passed through his preparatory course with distinguished success. In 1820 he was ordained to the Curacy of Stranorlar, in the county of Donegal, by the celebrated Dr. Magee, then Bishop of Raphoe. In a short time he became very popular with his parishioners, as much on account of the zeal and earnestness with which he performed the functions of his sacred office, as for the remarkably eloquent and impressive discourses which from time to time he delivered from the pulpit. His ministrations at Stranorlar became very popular; crowds of the curious and the devout thronged to his church from all the surrounding towns and country. His reputation as a pulpit orator spread rapidly, and having reached the metropolis, he was induced to visit London in 1821, when he preached for his friend, the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, to a very crowded congregation in Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. On that occasion, Henry Drummond, Esq., Member of Parliament for the county of Surrey, was one of the congregation both at the morning and evening services; and such was the effect produced upon him by the eloquence of the Rev. Preacher, that at the conclusion of Divine service Mr. Drummond went into the vestry and offered to Mr. M'Neile the Rectory of Albury, in Surrey, a living of considerable value, in the gift of Mr. Drummond.

In 1822 the Curate of Stranorlar married one of Archbishop Magee's daughters, and, in the course of the same year, was inducted to the parish of Albury. As Rector of this parish, the Rev. Gentleman won a high degree of popularity. Diligent in his attention to the wants of his parishioners, sincere and earnest in his solicitude for their spiritual welfare, he gained the respect and affection of all within the sphere of his ministerial duties. The Rev. Hugh M'Neile continued Rector of this parish until the autumn of 1834. We have seen it stated that he had a church in London, but this is a mistake. In 1830, when Mr. Howel died, the Rev. Hugh M'Neile was offered Long-acre Chapel, but he refused it. He did, however, preach frequently in London, chiefly at St. Clement's Danes Church, in the Strand. On these occasions the church was always crowded; indeed, the announcement of this gentleman's name as the preacher of the sermon was always sufficient to fill this or any other metropolitan church with a crowded congregation.

The rise and progress of Irvingism were marked by the rise and progress of a separation between the Rev. Hugh M'Neile and his patron, Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. The Rector of Albury did not hesitate to resist the eccentricities of the Squire. A long correspondence ensued. Mr. M'Neile was first urged by many entreaties to join the sect, and afterwards threatened by oracles declared to be supernatural; but in vain. He preached, and subsequently published three excellent sermons on "Miracles," in which the absurd pretensions of the Irvingites were severely handled and very powerfully exposed. These sermons created an unusual amount of public interest, and on their publication in the form of pamphlets were very extensively circulated. The Rev. Gentleman also published a volume of "Letters," addressed to a friend (Mr. Spencer Perceval) on his secession from the Church of England.

In the year 1834 the Rev. Hugh M'Neile was removed from the rural district in which he had ministered during

the preceding twelve years to a wider and much more important sphere of operations. The Rectorship of the District Church of St. Jude's, in the town of Liverpool, became vacant, and was offered to him. He thereupon resigned the charge of the parish of Albury, and proceeded to Liverpool, where his uniform kindly bearing, liberal support of works of charity, and zealous discharge of his various parochial duties, won ready and general appreciation. Since his appointment to the parish of St. Jude's, Liverpool, his labours in the press as well as in the pulpit have been abundant, and his influence prodigious. This was specially manifested in the great education struggle against the newly reformed Town Council. The children of the poor were withdrawn from the Corporation Schools, and taught, *ad interim*, in the churches. The Protestant feeling of the town was roused. Above eleven thousand pounds was subscribed. The Church Education Society was formed. New schools were built. At the annual re-elections of members for the Town Council, majorities in favour of Scriptural education were returned; and, in due time, the old Corporation Schools were restored to their original management. All this was mainly owing to the energy and eloquence of Mr. M'Neile. A testimonial followed, signed by many hundreds of his grateful fellow-citizens. The money subscribed he refused to receive for personal use, and it was, in consequence, applied to the founding of Scholarships in the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, and an Exhibition, worth Forty Pounds a-year, tenable for three years and a-half, at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

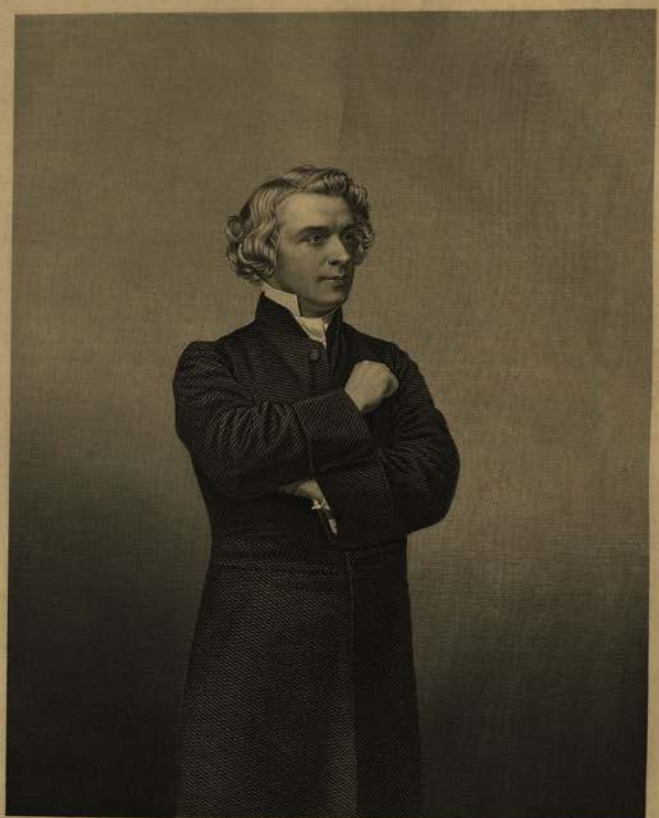
As a teacher, as a platform orator, and as a Protestant controversialist, the name of Hugh M'Neile is one of our household words. But it is in private life, in the domestic circle, in the easy, cheerful, and instructive conversation maintained with intimate friends, and in the youthful buoyancy of heart and spirits amongst his children and grandchildren, that Dr. M'Neile must be seen in order to be truly known.

Amongst the distinguished preachers in the Church of England of the present day, Dr. M'Neile takes a foremost place. Others may equal, and possibly excel him in some of the several elements that go to the perfection of the complete orator; but probably not one of them in the combination and balance of the whole. The *vox vultus gestus* of Cicero are his in a very remarkable degree; which, together with a commanding appearance, tall and dignified, seconding the graces of elocution cultivated to the utmost, with all natural advantages in his favour, bear out the high commendation he has received. A difference of opinion prevails as to whether all these qualifications appear to greater advantage in the pulpit or on the platform. He is certainly very successful both as a preacher and a platform speaker. His ready appreciation of passing events, and the consummate tact with which he interprets the feelings of his audience, the perspicuous arrangement of his subject, and the transparent Saxon style in which he expresses himself, interspersed as it is with illustration, or sallies of wit, or irony, as may best suit the subject and the occasion, have never failed to command for him the attention of his opponents, and to bear him breast-high on the buoyant sympathies of his supporters. But it is in the pulpit principally, with his Bible in his hand, that to our judgment he appears to most advantage. The deep earnestness of his heart, unmistakably manifested in the solemnity of his whole demeanour, his thorough acquaintance with the entire contents of the volume he undertakes to expound and apply, the impartial fairness with which he gives due prominence to every truth it contains, and, perhaps still more, the habitual deference with which he leads his hearers to bow to the high supremacy of the Holy Scriptures, constitute the secret of that remarkable success which he has achieved.

In 1845, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon Mr. M'Neile the Canonry of Chester Cathedral; in the same year he received the degrees B.D. and D.D. from the University of Dublin, *honoris gratia*.

In 1848, the Liverpool friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. M'Neile subscribed together and built a handsome church for him, in the Prince's Park, at a cost of above £11,000. The rev. gentleman possesses a handsome private fortune, and lives in a large house in the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool, built by himself for the accommodation of his numerous family.

The present Bishop of London has frequently called on Dr. M'Neile to preach on important occasions, when he has usually been the guest of the reverend Prelate, at London-house.



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REV.ᴰ JOHN CHIPPINDALL MONTESQUIEU BELLEW, S.C.L.

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THE REV. J. C. M. BELLEW, S.C.L.

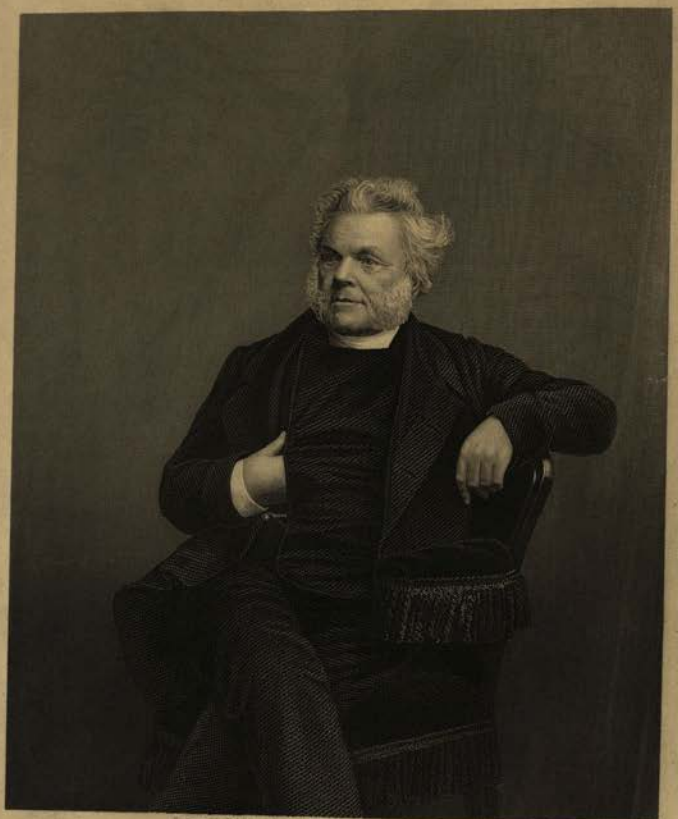
THE Church of England has not of late years been particularly distinguished for the eloquence of its preachers. Writers of eminence it has possessed, and does. Many of its clergy are noted as scholars and authors; and among them there are many who read from the pulpit the labours of the closet, but who, however eminent they may be as scholars or divines, have very rarely any pretensions to great talent in their public ministrations. The subject of the present memoir—the Rev. John Chippindall Montesquieu Bellew—is one of the exceptions to this general rule. A clergyman of the Established Church, and the nephew of one of her bishops, he has obtained not only a metropolitan, but also a provincial fame as a preacher who has made his name familiar in every part of England. The Rev. H. Christmas, in his popular work upon "Preachers and Preaching," has described Mr. Bellew as one of the greatest orators since the days of Irving; and a similar opinion has been expressed by a great number of public journals and periodicals.

Mr. Bellew was born in the town of Lancaster, August 3rd, 1823. He is the only child of the late Captain Robert Higgin, of Lancaster, who married Anna Maria Montesquieu Bellew, daughter of John Bellew, Esq., of Mount Bellew, county of Galway, a cousin of the present Lord Bellew, and of the late Sir Michael Bellew, of Galway. On attaining his majority, agreeable to the wishes of his family, Mr. Bellew assumed his mother's maiden name; hence has arisen the error, which has frequently been repeated in print, that the Rev. J. C. M. Bellew is an Irishman. Born and bred in England, the son of an Englishman, he is, no doubt, descended on his mother's side from one of the oldest Catholic families in the kingdom. The common ancestor of this family was Honro de Bella-Aqua, an Italian Knight, who joined the army of Odo, the Bishop of Bayeaux, received the Gonfalon from the Pope, and therewith raised a considerable force in Italy to augment the army of his brother, the Conqueror, on his invasion of England. This Honro was present at the battle of Hastings, and his name appears upon "the roll of battle." The family became seated at Carlton Castle, in Yorkshire, which property has descended to the present Lord Beaumont through the marriage of one of his ancestors into the family of Bellew. When King John passed into Ireland, one of the members of this family commanded in his army, and subsequently received grants of lands from the King. From that date until the present day we find this name prominent in the history of that country. One Richard Bellew was made a K.G. soon after the creation of the Order of the Garter. James II., for services rendered to his cause, created the first Lord Bellew, who lies buried in the vaults of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The title, after a few descents, became extinct, but was revived by Lord Melbourne's Government in the person of the present peer, who, as Sir Patrick Bellew, had earnestly supported the cause of Catholic Emancipation, and done good service for the Whig party in Ireland, when the Melbourne Administration was first formed.

Any one acquainted with Galway will be aware how commonly, in former times, the best families of Ireland intermarried with the old Spanish nobility. The buildings of the town of Galway show many specimens of Spanish architecture. In the pedigree of the family of Bellew, it will be seen that such marriages were constantly contracted; and in the person of the rev. gentleman under notice, we have heard it stated that a celebrated artist of the present day, totally unacquainted with Mr. Bellew, at first sight traced this descent in the cast of his features. We allude to this circumstance because in the style, manner, and delivery of Mr. Bellew, as a preacher, there is something so distinct from the ordinary formality of English clergymen, that a stranger involuntarily seeks some explanation. That explanation is found partly in the foregoing, and partly in the early associations of this gentleman's life. As a boy, Mr. Bellew was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, on the forms of which school, a generation earlier, his father and his father's brother (now promoted to the Bishoprick of Derry), had been schoolfellows with Dr. Whewell and Professor Owen, both Lancaster boys likewise. From his earliest years the mountains and lakes of the north of England were the objects daily before the sight of the schoolboy. Possessed of a passionate and imaginative nature, it can easily be conceived that the beauties of scenery which abound in the neighbourhood of Lancaster should be deeply impressed on the boy's mind, and find expression in the feelings of the man at a later date. Added to this, when Mr. Bellew was a boy, Wordsworth, Southey, Hartley Coleridge, Wilson, and C. Swain, were the persons he used to see and was taught to admire. It was in those early days that the strong love of Nature and the accurate observation of her beauties were fostered, which have given to the subject of this memoir a power for painting, in words, descriptions of scenery, in which he is pronounced by many critics to be unsurpassed. A poetic tone of feeling was in this way given to his mind, and circumstances subsequently confirmed and strengthened it. From Lancaster, Mr. Bellew was removed to the charge of the Rev. James Charnock, Senior Fellow of University College, Oxon, then resident at Ripon, and fulfilling the duties of chaplain to the late Mrs. Lawrence, of Studley Park and Fountains Abbey, near Ripon. The romantic beauty of the ruins of Fountain and of the park at Studley is well known to most people in this country. It was among those ruins that the lessons

and tasks of the day were learnt by Mr. Bellew for some years before going to Oxford, and, as we have been informed, in the aisles of Fountains Abbey the student committed to memory many of the plays of the Greek tragedians.

In 1842, Mr. Bellew matriculated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. In the Debating Club, or "Union," of the University, he was well known and will long be remembered. That mock Parliament, which fostered the talent of many who went before him, and are now distinguished statesmen in this country, first drew forth his latent powers; and many who are now witnesses of the position he has achieved as a public speaker will recall the early promise of it at the "Union," in Oxford. In 1846 Mr. Bellew became Scholar of Civil Law, and shortly afterwards left the University. In 1848-9 he was ordained Deacon and Priest as Curate of St. Andrew's Church, at Worcester. It was not long after his ordination before the people of Worcester became alive to the unusual powers of the young clergyman who had come among them, and from that date to the present moment Mr. Bellew has steadily gone on extending that reputation as a preacher which was formed at Worcester. In that city his name remains among the poor a household word. Being there at the period when the cholera was raging, his labours as parish priest among the dying and the afflicted were most praiseworthy, and have endeared him to the memory of a large mass of the people. In 1850 Mr. Bellew undertook the curacy of Prescot, near Liverpool, and while there was presented by Sir James Weir Hogg with a chaplaincy in the East Indies. In 1851, he proceeded to Bengal, and, in consequence of letters of recommendation from Lord Hardinge to the Governor-General, was appointed, out of the ordinary course, to do duty in Calcutta, and was attached to St. John's Cathedral. There he continued to minister until May, 1855, when he returned to England, receiving, previous to leaving Calcutta, a public address, accompanied with a presentation of plate, as a record of the talent exhibited by him in his official capacity, and also as a mark of private regard from a large circle of friends. In the August of 1855 Mr. Bellew was first heard in the metropolis at St. Phillip's, Waterloo-place. Since that period he has attained his celebrity as a preacher. The most practical proof of this is given in the fact that for charitable purposes the reverend gentleman has collected the largest sums which have been known in the Church for many years. In addition to this, his efforts have been extended from the pulpit to the platform, and by the means of lectures he has been enabled to benefit largely many public institutions and objects of private charity. There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Bellew's early associations of scenery and extensive travels in Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and the East, have given him that cast of mind which distinguishes him from all other preachers of the present day. With regard to his powers as an orator, we believe they arise both from great natural gifts, and from continuous cultivation. It is evident, from the style of the composition of his sermons, and from the finished manner of their delivery, that Mr. Bellew is one of those who thinks whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that no amount of painstaking and self-cultivation is too great for the discharge of his office.



THE REVEREND

JOHN ANGELL JAMES

of Birmingham

THE LATE REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

SENIOR PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CARR'S-LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

THIS distinguished Minister of the Gospel, who has but just passed from us, was born at Blandford, in the county of Dorset, on the 6th of June, 1785. When very young, he was apprenticed by his parents to a business; but he did not work out the period of his indentures. Long before he became of age he threw up the secular occupation to which he had been partly trained and, to use his own words, "yielded to the promptings of his heart for a life of Christian usefulness." Feeling a deep interest in Ministerial duties, he determined to devote himself to the service of the Church; and being supported in this resolution by Dr. Bennett, an eminent preacher attached to the Independent body, he went to Gosport, and placed himself under the tutorship of the late Rev. David Bogue, D.D. Entering upon his studies with much zeal and earnestness, he became the favourite pupil among several in the care of the Rev. Doctor. He took an advanced position, and very early distinguished himself by his theological and scholastic attainments.

Before he had fully completed his educational course, Mr. James received an invitation to make a probationary visit to Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham. It appears that his friend, Dr. Bennett, who was then Minister of the Independent congregation at Romsey, in Hampshire, happened to be in Birmingham on a visit, and being invited to preach at Carr's-lane, he undertook the service, and won such general appreciation that when that pulpit became vacant the worthy Doctor was asked to accept the pastorate; not wishing to settle in that part of the United Kingdom, he declined to do so, but promised to recommend a pastor likely to become popular. Accordingly, Dr. Bennett introduced the subject of the present memoir, who was then a youth of nineteen.

Mr. James delivered his first discourse from the pulpit in August, 1804. He was not then appointed to the vacancy, but his earnest and eloquent address won the favour of the congregation; he preached with increasing success on several subsequent occasions, after which a deputation waited upon him with an invitation to become the Minister of Carr's-lane Chapel as soon as he might be permitted to leave college. He accepted the offer, and thus secured a position which he was destined to fill, with remarkable ability, for upwards of half a century. We are told that in after life the Rev. Gentleman used to say that, "with perhaps too little reflection and a promptitude that savoured more of boldness than of prudence, I gave at once a favourable answer to the offer of a pulpit; I do not now know which should excite the greatest wonder—the precipitancy of the congregation in giving the invitation, or my own in accepting it."

Returning to college in September, 1804, Mr. James pursued his studies with renewed energy, and rapidly attained proficiency. In the month of August in the following year, he returned to Birmingham, fully impressed with the serious nature of the duties he had before him, and at once entered upon the Ministry of Carr's-lane Chapel. His first sermon in this capacity was delivered on the 8th of September, 1805. His feelings on that memorable occasion are described by himself in one of his valuable works. "I have," he says, "a very clear and vivid recollection of the impression of awe which I received on my first survey from the pulpit of the congregation, which was produced, not of course by the number of hearers, but by the unusual prevalence of venerable, noble, I might almost say, majestic old men that sat around me, waiting for the message of the juvenile preacher. I now seem to wonder how I could open my lips on that occasion, and can only account for it by thinking that the Lord helped me."

During many subsequent years Mr. James discharged his ministerial duties with great ability and earnestness, but without adding to his popularity or increasing his congregation, which consisted of not more than one hundred and fifty persons. At length, however, his continued zeal and eloquence in the pulpit received a more deserving reward; by degrees the worthy pastor's ministrations won more general appreciation, and his hearers began to increase; his congregation slowly but surely augmented until the chapel proved to be inadequate for its accommodation. A more spacious place of worship was then erected, to which the Rev. Gentleman's growing popularity attracted large and increasing numbers. From this time a constant stream of prosperity attended all his ministerial efforts. He achieved his popularity, not only by a zealous and efficient discharge of the serious and responsible duties of the pastorate; not alone by the exercise of his rare gift of eloquence; he exerted himself in favour of education; gave his valuable aid in promoting works of utility and philanthropy; gave practical assistance to all kinds of charities and missionary efforts; and, besides this, wrote innumerable works of sterling value, which were eagerly read and circulated largely all over the country.

Among the many valuable works written by this indefatigable minister, several have attained an European popularity. "The Anxious Enquirer" has run through countless editions in the English language, and has been translated into the French, German, Spanish, and other Continental tongues; it has achieved also a wide and lasting celebrity in the United States. In a brief memoir like the present, confined as we are to little more than a mere record of dates and

facts, it would be impossible to describe, much less to analyse, the important works which have proceeded from the able pen of the Rev. John Angell James. A few among many will be remembered, viz., "The Young Man's Friend and Guide through Life to Immortality;" "Female Piety; or, the Young Woman's Friend and Guide through Life to Immortality;" "A Pastor's Sketches;" "The Christian Father's Present to his Children;" "The Course of Faith;" "An Earnest Ministry the Want of the Times;" "The Church in Earnest;" "The Christian Professor;" "The Family Monitor;" "The Widow Directed to the Widow's God;" "The Flower Faded; or, Memoirs of Clementine Cuvier, Daughter of Baron Cuvier, the celebrated French Naturalist;" and "The Olive Branch and the Cross."

Several of these works have run through many editions. The published sermons of the Rev. Gentleman are very numerous, and have been widely circulated, not only in his own particular district, but in all parts of the kingdom. His last published discourse was the impressive funeral sermon he delivered on the occasion of the death of Joseph Sturge, the neighbour and philanthropist with whom he had co-operated for many years in different works of Christian charity.

In the year 1845 the Rev. John Angell James, having completed the fortieth year of his ministry in Birmingham, his congregation evinced a desire to make some special recognition of the event. The result of this movement was the founding of a Scholarship in Spring Hill College for the education of young men for the Christian Ministry, the Scholarship bearing the name of John Angell James.

Ten years later (1855) a demonstration of a remarkable character was organised; it was a jubilee commemorative of his having completed the fiftieth year of his ministry. His early patron, Dr. Bennett, now an octogenarian, took part in the religious services. The most remarkable feature of the jubilee was the presentation of addresses to Mr. James. These tributes of esteem and grateful acknowledgments of great public services poured in upon him not only from his own church and congregation, but from the members of the numerous educational and philanthropic societies connected with it; from the Independent body, from clergymen in the Church of England, from Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; from the Directors of the London Missionary Society; from the Tract Society of New York; from the Evangelical clergy in Philadelphia and elsewhere. His own congregation, in addition to the address, presented to their venerable pastor a number of rare and highly-valued books, a silver vase, and a cheque for £500. In further commemoration of the event was laid the foundation-stone of the Congregational Chapel at Edgbaston; a sacred edifice which, since its completion, has been recognised as one of the handsomest and most commodious in the county.

The Rev. John Angell James died on the 1st of October, 1859, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and in the fifty-fourth year of his ministry in Birmingham. As recently as the preceding Sunday he preached at Edgbaston Congregational Chapel; and although his evidently enfeebled body gave indications of decay, the force and eloquence of his younger days seemed to be unimpaired. Those who were privileged to hear him on that occasion say that his address from the pulpit was delivered with an earnestness and pathos singularly affecting. He took for his text the words, "Unto you is the word of this salvation sent;" and in the course of his sermon he declared, with the deepest solemnity of tone and manner, as if with some mysterious presentiment of coming dissolution, that if he knew that that was the last discourse he should ever preach, these were the words he would choose for his dying theme!

The funeral of the deceased Minister, on the 7th of October, 1859, was an event of deep and mournful interest. The procession, which was no less than three-quarters of a mile in length, included the Mayor and Aldermen of Birmingham, deputations from various religious bodies, the clergy of the district, and many others anxious to testify their respect for the memory of the departed. Business was almost, if not quite suspended; while every street through which the *cortège* had to pass on its way to the place of interment (Carr's-lane Chapel) was thronged with spectators.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by J. Eastham of Manchester

THE REVEREND

SAMUEL DOUSLAND WADDY,

President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference for 1859, 1860.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.
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THE REVEREND SAMUEL DOUSLAND WADDY.

THE REVEREND SAMUEL DOUSLAND WADDY was born at Burton-upon-Trent, on the 5th of August, 1804. He is the second son of the Rev. Richard Waddy, one of the second generation of Wesleyan Ministers, and who was actively engaged in the duties of his office for nearly sixty years. The Rev. S. D. Waddy was educated at the Woodhouse Grove Connexional School for the Sons of Ministers, and as a boy displayed great versatility of talent and quickness of intellect. His father designed him for trade, and placed him for this purpose in a commercial house in London; but the employment was uncongenial, and after three years he left it. He then studied for some years in the surgery of his elder brother, Dr. Jonathan Waddy, who has since risen to great and deserved eminence as a physician in Birmingham. About the close of his medical pupilage Mr. Waddy's character underwent an important change. In the language of the body to which he belongs, he "became convinced of sin," and was "converted to God by faith in Jesus Christ." He was soon impressed with a desire to preach the Gospel; and having been received as a "Local Preacher," the voices of his friends and the promptings of his own conscience "called" him forth into the ranks of the regular ministry. He was sent out by the Conference of 1825, a year remarkable for the number of first-rate men who then entered the ministry. The list of his appointments since that time is as follows:—1825, Cambridge; 1826, Lynn; 1827, Birmingham; 1829, Gateshead; 1831, Northampton; 1834, Sheffield West; 1837, Sheffield East; 1840, Hull West; 1841, Bath; 1844, Wesley College, Sheffield.

About thirty years ago the Rev. S. D. Waddy originated the scheme of education which resulted in the erection of Wesley College, Sheffield, and the Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton. The former of these was, for some time after its opening, under his control; but, on his removal from the neighbourhood, it fell under less vigorous management, and became very seriously involved. In 1844 the Institution was given again into his hands, and by great financial skill and industry he has succeeded in rescuing it from apparently hopeless ruin. It was mainly through his exertions that the Royal Warrant was obtained for these Colleges; and they have both been for years, and still are, in positions of great prosperity.

According to the strict rule of the Wesleyan Methodist Itinerancy, no preacher should remain in any one place more than three years successively. This rule has, however, been tacitly abrogated in the case of Mr. Waddy, who has now for fifteen years continued to be Governor and Chaplain of Wesley College. The reason for this is to be found in the great difficulty which exists in finding a man competent in all respects to discharge the very varied and onerous duties of such a post. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the selection which has been made, for the work has always been well and faithfully done. There is no position of greater moment in the whole range of Methodistic office; the influence which Mr. Waddy has already exerted over the youth of Methodism is all-important; ministers at home and missionaries abroad have received their earliest theological education from him; and hundreds of men who are now occupying prominent positions in the Church have been wedded to it by his instrumentality. He has had the faculty of presenting religion in an earnest and yet attractive form; and has instilled into the minds of his charge a healthy attachment, divested of bigotry, for the Church of their fathers.

From the earliest moment it was clear that Mr. Waddy was destined to take a very high rank amongst his brethren. His training had been of an unusual kind; he was versed in the *minutiæ* of trade, and in the elegancies of a professional life. He had gained business in his first situation, and he had grappled with the difficulties of science under the guidance of Sir Astley Cooper. With a quick and powerful intellect, a retentive memory, a cultivated mind, perfect self-possession, indomitable courage, great tact, and a firm determination to make the best use of his varied and brilliant powers, it would have been strange if he had not very quickly attracted the notice of his Church. His career was accordingly one of constantly increasing popularity, arising not from clap-trap or *ad captandum* tinsel. Eminently faithful and evangelical, the character of his sermons is always intensely practical and thoughtful; remarkable rather for the bold, broad, firm grasp of his philosophy, than for ornament or poetry of diction. In his younger days his preaching was more picturesque than at present, though not so rich; and being naturally gifted with great wit, his platform efforts have always been extremely graceful. His language is elegant and classical, and he frequently rises into great eloquence. An accomplished writer once said that Mr. Waddy spoke purer Saxon than any man in England; and the reporters for the press complain that, though so calm and easy in his delivery, he is a troublesome subject for them, because his style is so chaste and finished that every word is in its proper place, and he makes no "false starts" or redundancies of expression.

Mr. Waddy possesses wonderful power in impromptu and extempore speaking, and is, both in theory and practice, opposed to the system of *memoriter* preaching so much in vogue among many of the "popular" men of the day. The *Wesleyan Times*, the organ of the party opposed to Mr. Waddy in Church politics, referring to a missionary meeting at which several eminent men had spoken, says:—"But the *facile princeps* is Mr. Waddy. We have previously named the two men among the rising race of Wesleyan preachers whose eloquence is of the most commanding order. To them

might be added not a few others of more than average ability. The Connexion was never better supplied with ready speakers, clever writers, acute critics, diligent readers, attentive observers, and ruminant thinkers. But we do not know where to find the parallel to Samuel Waddy; nor will any competent judge who reads his masterly oration accuse us of extravagance. It is a most luminous and comprehensive view of the state of morals and religion at home, as connected with the progress and prospects of missions abroad; and it combines all the properties belonging to the highest order of impressive and persuasive speaking." A Lincolnshire newspaper, unconnected with Methodism, lately characterized Mr. Waddy as "the first preacher of his own or any other Church;" and the *Watchman*, on recording his accession to office, says that "almost from the commencement of his ministry he has been regarded as one of the strongest of the 'strong men' of Methodism. As a preacher he early stood out among his brethren for the masculine vigour and firm grasp of his intellect, and the power with which he expounded and applied Divine truth. His capacity for business in its minutest details has been demonstrated by his long management of the Children's Fund, as its Treasurer, and by his services in connection with the Annuitant Society; while as a Conference debater he has for years occupied a foremost place, for the general solidity and weight of his reasoning, the correctness of his sentiments, and his wonderful readiness in reply. We need not dwell on that genial spirit and those eminent social gifts which have long endeared the name of our new President to the various Methodist circles among which he has so extensively moved, and will connect his name with numberless 'sunny memories' for a long while to come."

In his earlier years Mr. Waddy took a very prominent part both in political and in anti-Popish struggles. Many of his speeches and lectures delivered on these topics were exceedingly powerful, close in their logic, and glittering with terrible sarcasm. Few men have wielded more powerful weapons against Popery, and few have been more constant and determined in the attack. One of the keenest contests of his political life was when, in the year 1843, he fought Mr. Roebuck, at Bath, on the question of Sir James Graham's Factory Education Bill, and vanquished his opponent in debate.

Both in the Church and in the world Mr. Waddy has been remarkable for firmness and independence. He has never been extravagant in his opinions; but he has never flinched from any duty, or swerved a hair's breadth from a predetermined course.

Last year Mr. Waddy was elected President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference by much the largest vote ever known in the history of his Church. No man has ever been hailed on his accession to this honour with such an universal acclaim; for the unexampled concurrence of the ministers is but the type of the feelings of the members of the Church. The result justifies the choice. A member of the Conference has said:—"In the presidential chair he appears as a first-class man of business. Calm and self-possessed, he rapidly disentangles the real points at issue from irrelevant matter, summing up in a clear and forcible manner. In presiding over the Conference he keeps close to the business in hand, and rules effectively without the show of prerogative." Possessing a large share of the administrative faculty, his conduct since his elevation has added dignity to his office, and has won for the President still more fully the admiration and reflection of the whole of that vast body which he so ably rules.

The Rev. Gentleman's character can well bear the test before which so many great men have failed,—the scrutiny of his private life. Genial and cheerful, kind and wise, his most ardent admirers are always to be found amongst his most intimate friends; and they who are admitted to his family circle assert that he can be sufficiently appreciated and respected by those only who have seen him there.

In the year 1829 the Rev. S. D. Waddy married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Danks, Esq., of Wednesbury, by whom he has a numerous family.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall

THE REVEREND

WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON

Wesleyan Minister

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

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THE ILLUSTRATED JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

198, STRAND, (CORNER OF BEAUMONT STREET,) LONDON.

THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON.

THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON, the eminently popular preacher, whose public career is the subject of this biographical sketch, is a native of Doncaster, in the county of York, where he was born on the 29th of May, in the year 1824.

He is descended from a family long settled in the North of England. His father for many years carried on an extensive business as a draper in the borough just mentioned, and was distinguished amongst his fellow townsmen by his liberality and zeal in promoting works of salutary reform, educational movements, &c.; his mother was a daughter of William Morley, Esq., and sister to Sir Isaac Morley, who was Mayor of Doncaster, and is now Justice of the Peace of the county of York, and Magistrate of the borough of Doncaster.

The elementary education of William Morley Punshon was conducted in various private schools, and was completed in the Grammar School of Doncaster, where, we are told, he speedily established for himself a reputation as an apt and exceedingly successful scholar. He continued to be a pupil in this establishment until the year 1838, when in obedience to the wishes of his father, he left Doncaster, having chosen for his future profession the commercial life in which the heads of his family had already won reputation and fortune. He removed to Hull and joined his grandfather, a timber and iron merchant settled in that town. He entered this gentleman's firm as a clerk, and continued in that situation about two years. Having an energetic disposition, keen powers of observation, and marked intellectual qualifications, Mr. Punshon soon asserted his claim to a position of greater importance in the social scale. He won advancement in his relative's employ, and, in all probability, would have attained an excellent position in the commercial world, had he not become possessed with a strong desire to study for the Church, with the view of appearing as a public preacher, to exercise those gifts of language and remarkable powers of declamation which he had manifested at an early age, and which he had cultivated and developed in the intervals of his labour at the desk. We are told by his friends that at this time the subject of our memoir was distinguished by having a remarkably retentive memory. Perusing the Parliamentary debates of the time, this gift and a natural quickness of perception would enable him to understand thoroughly a speech at a single reading; he would explain its spirit and object many days afterwards, and, frequently, without note or reference of any kind, would repeat almost the exact phraseology employed.

Trained in eminently pious principles, he was regular in attendance at his place of worship. His retentive memory enabled him to take away the discourse of the preacher, to analyse it, and to compare it with others, with distinctness and certainty. With a memory of such extraordinary capacity, and with varied intellectual powers, it is not surprising that the young man began to form opinions of his own, and evinced a desire to give to them public expression. This led to an entire change in his professional prospects.

Still engaged in commercial pursuits connected with his grandfather's business, Mr. Punshon removed to Sunderland in 1840. "Here," says a writer in the *Christian Cabinet*, a talented periodical supported by the Baptist interest, "his future course received its determination. The Giver and Proprietor of all good gifts intimated His will concerning His servant. Mr. Punshon felt the promptings of an inward power. He yielded, and here in the capacity of local preacher—a preparatory ministerial office, peculiar we believe to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the several offshoots from that parent stem—he commenced that course of public popularity and usefulness which is the joy of the church to which he belongs, and the source of instruction and profitable gratification to thousands who have the opportunity, in various parts of the country, of benefiting by his occasional ministrations and services."

In the year 1844 Mr. Punshon entered the Wesleyan College at Richmond as a probationer; he remained here only a short time, having been appointed soon afterwards to his first pastoral charge as a Wesleyan minister at the village of Marden, in Kent, over a congregation of seceders from the Established Church, whose consciences, says the authority already quoted, "becoming offended with the introduction of Puseyite doctrines and ceremonies, sought relief in connection with a body of Christians whom they believed to be truly Protestant in doctrine and practice. Up to this time Wesleyanism was scarcely known in this village; but, notwithstanding the hereditary and strong church prepossessions of the parishioners, the Methodist pulpit, in the occupancy of Mr. Punshon, became a centre of attraction and a general charm. On many a sultry summer's day groups of agricultural labourers, with coat thrown over arm, and displaying the coarse but cleanly shirt sleeve, and hat in hand, have been seen hurrying for miles, with eager eye and lively expectation, to hear the youthful evangelist, whilst the farmers and their families were equally susceptible of the spell."

At the Conference of 1845, the Rev. Gentleman was appointed to Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where he remained about two years winning a high degree of popularity as a pulpit orator. Although still a young man (scarcely over twenty-one years of age) his reputation as an eloquent preacher became known in many parts of the country, and he was frequently called upon to preach in other places distant from his own district. The announcement

of his name ensured a crowded congregation, and in a short time he achieved a distinguished place in the Methodist ministry. His sermons exhibited great originality of thought, a perspicuous arrangement of subject, and in delivery, a rare power of language, which was never more remarkable for gracefulness than when bearing down all before him by the vehemence of passion. Mr. Punshon continued in the ministry of Whitehaven until July, 1847, when he was removed to a more important district, viz., Carlisle; here he became equally popular as a minister, and added considerably to that popularity by the delivery of several sermons in aid of different works of charity, which were productive of very handsome results.

Two years afterwards the Rev. Morley Punshon removed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the same success attended his ministry. He enlarged his already wide-spread popularity not only amongst his own community, but with those whose views differed from his own. The charm of his style was irresistible; crowds flocked to the scene of his ministerial labours, and followed him wherever he was announced to preach. After his removal to London, his sermons were frequently published, and were admired as literary compositions; they exhibited the earnest piety of the author, the sincerity of his heart, and the high cultivation of his intellectual powers. Some of them were graced by frequent and well chosen classic allusions, and others by apt poetic illustrations, which secured the interest of a wide circle of readers. His lecture on "John Bunyan" was delivered to an audience of more than 4,000 people assembled in Exeter Hall; it was afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet, and, like the sermons to which allusion has been made, had a great success. His lecture on the "Huguenots" elicited a very favourable opinion, and was thus spoken of in one of the reviews:—"Our word of praise can do little to enhance the popularity of this oration, and its merits are of a kind which lift it almost out of the region of criticism. With many hundred readers it will revive the memory of a rare enjoyment, while its glowing passages are associated in their minds with the splendid declamation of its author." Some years ago Mr. Punshon published a small volume of poems, which elicited an expression of approbation from the pen of the late James Montgomery.

In 1852 the Rev. Preacher again changed the scene of his labours. He went to Sheffield, and after a stay of about three years proceeded to Leeds, where he remained until his removal to London, in the early part of 1858. In the meantime he was called upon to preach to large congregations in most parts of the United Kingdom; his addresses at Exeter Hall, in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, in the Town Hall at Birmingham, &c., were as remarkable for the many thousands who attended them as for the brilliant eloquence of the speaker and the wonderful command he exhibited over the sympathies of his hearers.

As may be judged from the above, the Rev. Morley Punshon may be considered to hold a foremost position among the eminent Wesleyan preachers of the present day. His style is perhaps best described as the picturesque; he is very earnest in his delivery, often poetic in imagination, and most happy in expression. Benevolent in disposition and liberal in his views, Mr. Punshon does not confine his advocacy of charities to those of his own community; without forgetting his peculiar duties as a Wesleyan Minister, he finds opportunity and inclination to support the claims of the London Missionary Society, the Young Men's Christian Society, and other benevolent undertakings connected with the various religious bodies. We should add, that the Rev. Gentleman's appeals on behalf of schools, charities, &c., are invariably responded to in a very liberal manner.

In August, 1849, the Rev. William Morley Punshon married Maria Anne, daughter of Mr. John Vickers, of Gateshead, who died November 10, 1858, leaving three sons and one daughter.

Engraved by W. J. Pringle. From a Photograph by Wrigglesworth & Berridge, Bath.

THE REVEREND
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Yours truly
Henry Ward Beecher

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THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MINISTER OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the popular Minister of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, belongs to a family of humble origin, many members of which have distinguished themselves by mental powers, by energy of character, and by the prominent part they have taken in the promotion of works of education, philanthropy, and religion. The head of the family, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, commenced life as an agricultural labourer, and afterwards toiled many years in a blacksmith's shop. Innately fond of studious pursuits, he obtained some books, and daily devoted the few leisure hours he could command to the improvement of his mind. By diligent application he acquired considerable knowledge, his fondness for reading and study increasing as he went on, and eventually he manifested a strong desire to enter college with the view to his education as a minister of the Gospel. It was long before his scant earnings as a blacksmith enabled him to put by a sufficient sum to commence a collegiate course. Determination and self-denial, however, at length enabled him to succeed; he obtained admission as a student in Yale College, New Haven, while that establishment was under the presidency of Dr. Dwight, a tutor of high reputation in America. Mr. Lyman Beecher had long ceased to be young when he thus began his studies for pastoral work. He passed through a slow but successful educational course, and when fully prepared to undertake the duties of a pastorate, he received a charge at Lichfield, Connecticut. For some years he discharged the duties of this appointment with diligence and ardour, but without winning any remarkable popularity. He exerted himself especially in the cause of temperance; long impressed with the sad havoc occasioned by the then prevalent habit of free indulgence in intoxicating drinks, he commenced the first organised temperance movement known in the United States. He wrote and delivered a series of six impressive sermons on the subject, and subsequently published them in the form of a pamphlet. These sermons were widely read throughout Europe as well as America, and were translated into the French and German languages. Dr. Beecher's name thus became generally known, and in a short time he received an invitation to a more important charge, viz., the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Boston.

He accepted this appointment, and soon achieved great popularity as a preacher. He remained here until 1832, when he became Principal of the Lane Theological and Literary Seminary, in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, an institution founded for the purpose of preparing young men for the ministry of religion, and at the same time affording facilities for manual labour. The Professor of Biblical History in this seminary was the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical scholars in America. While at Lichfield Dr. Beecher married, and had a numerous family, several members of which were destined to achieve distinction by their talents. The eldest daughter became principal of a school of 150 pupils at Hartford; and being a woman of considerable grasp of mind, was able to perceive and remedy the drawbacks in existing systems of female education. Experiencing the want of good text books on particular subjects, she prepared one on Arithmetic, another on Theology, and a third on Moral Philosophy. These works were written expressly for the use of her school, but their intrinsic worth introduced them into general use. Another member of this highly talented family, Harriet Beecher, became the wife of the Professor Stowe above alluded to, and, as the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," won for her name an imperishable popularity throughout the civilized world. Of the sons, two were brought up to Ministerial duties, viz., the Rev. Charles Beecher, who accompanied Mrs. Stowe on her first visit to England in 1853, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the subject of the present memoir.

He was born at Lichfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, during the settlement of his father in that place. After receiving the rudiments of a sound liberal education at Lichfield, and subsequently at a first-class school in the neighbourhood of Boston, Henry Ward Beecher entered Amherst College at the age of seventeen, and graduated there in the year 1834. Before he had attained his majority, his name became well known as a temperance advocate; he joined his father in most of his endeavours to gain adherents to the cause of total abstinence, and appears to have spoken frequently and eloquently from the platform in furtherance of that object. When the time arrived for the young man to choose a profession, he unhesitatingly decided upon devoting his future life to the service of the Christian Ministry, and was accordingly entered as a student in theology, in the Lane Theological and Literary Seminary.

At the time when Mr. Henry Ward Beecher commenced his studies at this institution, his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, occupied the position of Head Master of the seminary, and his future brother-in-law, the Rev. Calvin Stowe, had just entered upon the duties of Professor of Biblical History. Mr. Beecher passed three years in diligent study under these gentlemen, and thereby acquired an extended and comprehensive knowledge of Mental Philosophy and Christian Theology. He left in the early part of 1837, having carried off the highest honours of the school. The first scene of the Rev. Gentleman's Ministerial labours was Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, where he obtained the

appointment of Pastor of an Independent Presbyterian Church in June, 1837. Although still a very young man, he obtained considerable popularity in this place by his eloquence in the pulpit and by his attention to the wants of the flock under his charge. After labouring in Lawrenceburgh during rather more than two years, he removed to Indianopolis to undertake the pastorate of a much larger congregation. This was in 1839. Here he pursued an uninterrupted course of usefulness and popularity until 1847, when he received and accepted an invitation to become Minister of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, New York—an organization of orthodox Congregational believers. During the eight years he fulfilled Ministerial duties at Indianopolis, he found time to join in many works of philanthropy, and to employ his pen actively in the cause of religion and charity.

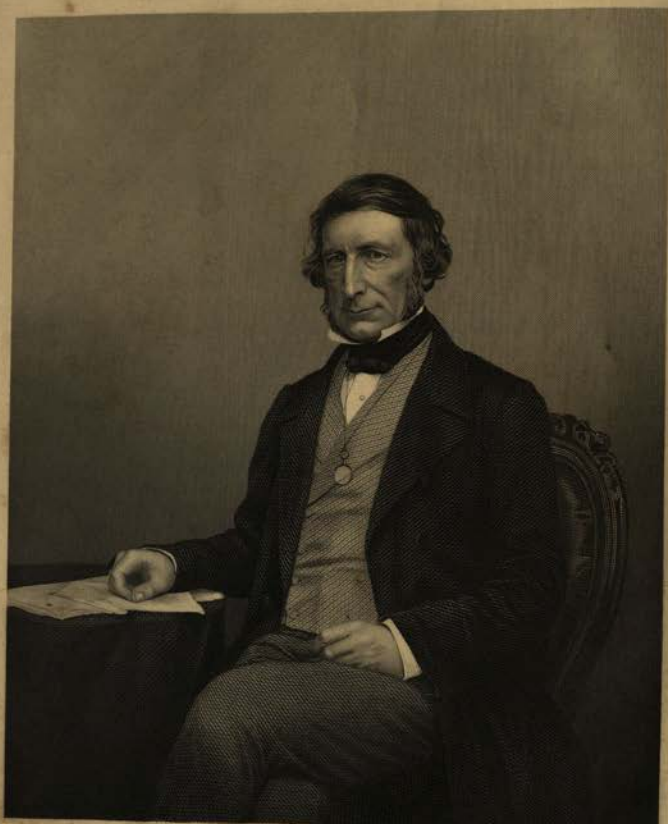
He delivered a series of "Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects," which added considerably to his popularity. They were afterwards collected together and published as a volume; in that form they had a circulation of upwards of eighteen thousand in America, and a sale nearly as extensive in England.

On the Rev. Mr. Beecher's removal to New York in December, 1847, he became one of the founders of the *Independent*, a weekly religious newspaper, which subsequently attained a considerable circulation in New York and adjacent places; from the first number Mr. Beecher was a contributor to its columns, his articles being signed with an asterisk. A collection of these articles was recently issued from the press in New York, under the title of "The Star Papers," and was very well received by the public. "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns," edited by the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and published about the same time, also attained a goodly share of public favour.

As a preacher the Reverend Gentleman has achieved a great popularity in New York, and indeed wherever he has had occasion to address a congregation. Discarding many of the usual formalities of his profession, he addresses himself with vigour to the hearts and understandings of his hearers, and with all the more effect on account of the greater range of topics as well as style of illustration which he has introduced. Possessed of great powers of oratory, the smiles and tears of an audience are at his command, and in his sermons, no less than in his lectures, they are both aroused. A slip of paper, on which he has sketched a slight outline of the discourse he is about to deliver, is all he takes with him into the pulpit. He has invariably a congregation of 2,000 persons (the largest addressed by any preacher in the United States) the great majority of whom listen with breathless attention to eloquent appeals, delineations of character, and exposures of popular evils, such as few besides himself can give.

In 1852 the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher paid a visit to Europe. After a short stay in London he went to Paris, and other places of continental interest. During his stay in the metropolis he associated with the leading members of the Independent body, among whom he became very popular by the suavity of his manner, and by the remarkable cheerfulness of his disposition. One of the Reverend Gentleman's admirers thus describes the subject of our biography:—"Mr. Henry Ward Beecher is by far the most amusing and fascinating American it has ever been our lot to meet. He is a mass of flaming fire—restless, fearless, brilliant. A mixture of the poet, the orator, and the philosopher, such as we have seldom, if ever, found in any other man to the same extent. He is vivacious beyond even the temperature of Paris, and mirthful even to wildness, seeming not to know that there is such a thing as care or sorrow in the world."

As a moralist and politician the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is opposed to the institution of slavery, and in the Presidential contest of 1856 he took an active part in favour of the Republicans, not only with his pen, but by addressing mass meetings in various parts of the Northern States.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., M.P., Author, Reviewer, Politician, and Minister of the Crown in the Governments of Lord Palmerston, is a native of Harpton, in Radnorshire. He is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, by Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Sir George Cornewall, Bart., of Moccas Court, Herefordshire, and was born on the 21st of October, 1806.

The name of the family of Lewis, of Harpton, county Radnor, is one of considerable antiquity. From the lineage published in "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," it appears that in 1552 Thomas Lewis served the office of Sheriff for Radnorshire; the next representative of the family, who bore the same Christian name, was a Colonel of the train-bands of Radnor and Brecon; another (born in 1690) represented the Radnor District of Boroughs for nearly half a century; while a fourth distinguished himself by marrying into two families of wealth and repute, his second wife being a daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, in Yorkshire. Three children were the issue of this union. The eldest son, Thomas Frankland Lewis, was born in May, 1780. After a successful University career this gentleman became Member of Parliament for Beaumaris, which district he represented from 1812 to 1826; he was then elected for Ennis, and he sat in the House of Commons for that borough until 1828. From 1828 to 1835 he sat for Radnorshire; and from 1847 until 1855 he represented the Radnor Burghs. In the meantime he filled successively the office of Secretary to the Treasury, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Treasurer of the Navy, and Chairman of the Poor-law Commission. In acknowledgment of these important public services he was elevated to the dignity of a Baronet by the late Sir Robert Peel, just before that statesman's retirement from office in June, 1846.

His eldest son, George Cornewall Lewis, the Right Hon. Gentleman now under notice, received his early education at Eton, from whence he was removed in 1824 to Christ Church College, Oxford. His University career was very successful. He graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1828, taking first class honours in Classics, and second class in Mathematics. Three years afterwards he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, but has never practised in the profession. Inheriting from his father a taste for official life, he became a member of the Commissions of Inquiry into the Relief of the Poor and the Church in Ireland in 1835; he was employed also in the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of Malta in 1836. Having discharged these duties in a very efficient manner, he was, on the resignation of his father, in 1839, nominated to the office of Poor-law Commissioner, which appointment he held during the succeeding eight years. The general election of August, 1847, afforded Mr. Lewis an opportunity of commencing a Parliamentary career. He sought the suffrages of the electors of Herefordshire, and was returned in the Liberal interest, in conjunction with Mr. J. Bailey and Mr. F. R. Haggitt; at the same election, Sir Thomas F. Lewis was re-elected for Radnor, so that both father and son had the honour of a seat in the new Parliament. In July, 1847, Mr. Cornewall Lewis resigned the Poor-law Commissionership, and in November he accepted the office of Secretary to the Board of Control; in the following year he exchanged the latter appointment for the Under-Secretaryship of the Home-Office, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey being the head of the department. In July, 1850, he became Secretary of the Treasury, and retained that appointment until the defeat and resignation of Lord John Russell in February, 1852. A dissolution of Parliament occurred soon afterwards; Mr. Lewis offered himself for re-election, but was rejected. Towards the close of the same year he contested Peterborough, but was again unsuccessful. His father, Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, having died in February, 1855, the subject of our biography succeeded to the family honours and estates, and obtained, moreover, the seat which the late Baronet had occupied in Parliament for the Radnor Burghs. At the time of his re-entry into the House of Commons the Coalition Ministry, under the Premiership of the Earl of Aberdeen, failed to maintain the continued confidence of the country, and Lord Palmerston was consequently called upon to form a new administration; his Lordship constructed his famous "War Cabinet," and appointed Sir George Cornewall Lewis to succeed the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The public services of the Right Hon. Gentleman in this important office are too recent to require detail in this memoir. It will be sufficient to remind the reader that he held the appointment, and discharged the onerous duties of the office with distinguished ability until February, 1858, when the administration of Lord Palmerston broke up and Lord Derby and his party came into power—the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli succeeding Sir George as Chancellor of the Exchequer. During the period the Conservatives presided over the affairs of the country, Sir George Cornewall Lewis sat upon the Opposition benches and resisted the Government in most of their measures. The Right Hon. Gentleman refused his assent to the Derby-Disraeli Bill for the Reform of Parliament, and voted with the majority against its introduction. He voted in favour of Lord John Russell's memorable "no confidence" amendment, and in the course of the debate on that question he very ably criticised and condemned the fiscal notions of Mr. Disraeli. Defeated by a majority of thirteen the Derbyites were ousted and Lord Palmerston was again summoned by her Majesty. The announcement of the

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noble Viscount's new Cabinet was awaited by the public with eager interest; the return of Sir G. C. Lewis to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was generally anticipated, instead of which it was found that he had agreed to retreat to the quiet haven of the Home Office. "As Chancellor of the Exchequer," said the *Times*, in announcing the successful formation of the new Government, "Sir G. C. Lewis did his work admirably. Not a fault could be found with him; and if the House of Commons would agree to accept industry, good sense, honesty of purpose, and all that is really necessary to the right discharge of the office, it would be a matter of course that he should be reinstated. The work, however, to be done at this moment wants other qualities," &c. After his appointment as Secretary of State for the Home Department the Right Hon. Gentleman again appealed to the constituency of the Radnor Boroughs (Presteign, Rhayader, Knighton, and Radnor united,) and was elected for the fifth time on June 27th, 1859.

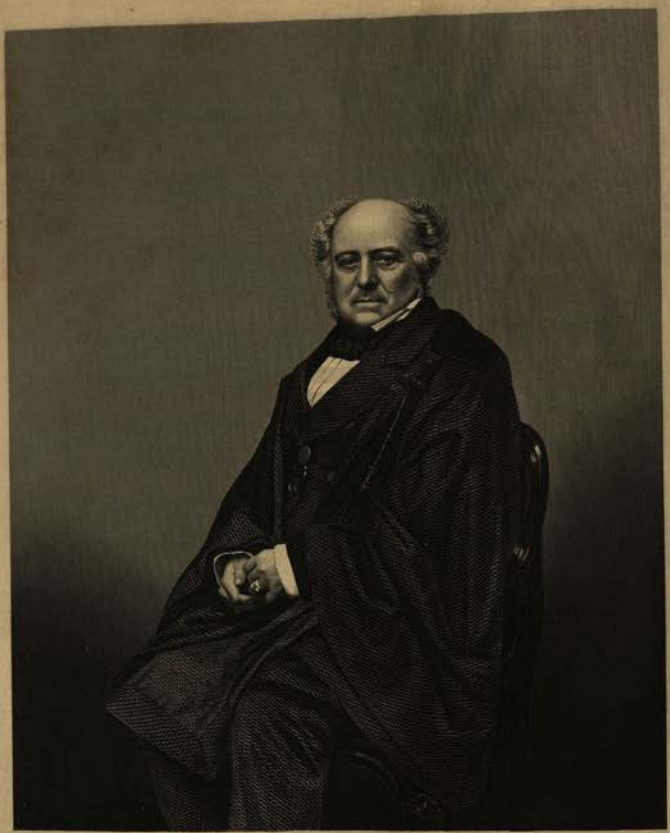
As an author, the Right Hon. Gentleman has won a solid reputation. He was an active worker in the field of literature soon after the completion of his collegiate studies; and during his subsequent twenty years of public duties and official life he found time to produce various works of deep interest and historic research. Early in life he published treatises "On Local Disturbances in Ireland," "On the Government of Dependencies," "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," &c.

His next important literary effort was his "Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," an elaborate work in two volumes, which was well received by the public and the critics. The *Athenæum*, an authority in such matters, thus spoke of it:—"Those who are familiar with Sir George Cornewall Lewis's previous literary efforts will scarcely require to be told that the subject of these volumes is discussed with a degree of carefulness, research, and judgment by no means common * * * We cannot omit noting the temperate and philosophical spirit in which the work is written. Abounding in free criticisms on the views of others, it exhibits no traces of pugnacious dogmatism, still less of offensive remark, but it is calm and judicious throughout; while, at the same time, it contains a mass of information which many, who are no mean scholars, will be thankful to receive."

Amongst many other works from the prolific pen of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, may be mentioned his essay on the "Origin and Formation of Romance Languages," on "The Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "On Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics," &c. In October, 1859, he published "A History of the Literature of Ancient Greece," translated from the German MS. of K. O. Müller. This was the joint production of himself and the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, the latter gentleman (an eminent Greek and German scholar) having undertaken the completion of the work when the public duties of Sir George compelled him to retire from active literary labours.

On the death of Professor Empson in 1854, Sir George Cornewall Lewis undertook the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*—a work to which he had long been a valued contributor; he was unable to retain the appointment, however, in consequence of becoming Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer.

In October, 1844, the Right Hon. Gentleman married a sister of the Earl of Clarendon, and widow of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., a lady known in the republic of letters as the authoress of "Sketches of the Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon," and still more recently by her delightful tale of the "Semi-Detached House."



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SIR RICHARD BETHELL, Q.C., M.P.

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SIR RICHARD BETHELL, Q.C. M.P.

Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., the distinguished Chancery Advocate, and first Law Officer of the Crown in the administrations of the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston, is a native of the town of Bradford, in Wiltshire, where he was born on the 30th of June, 1800.

He is descended from an ancient Welsh family of the name of "Ap Ithel." His father, Dr. Bethell, was a physician, residing in Bristol and afterwards in London; this gentleman enjoyed the reputation of being exceedingly skilful in his profession; he was a man of education and considerable mental powers, who had little or nothing to depend upon but his medical practice. He devoted himself earnestly to the education of his son Richard, the subject of the present sketch, who invariably attributes whatever success he has had in life to his father's attention to his education, and to the care and skill with which that gentleman formed and disciplined his mind from his earliest years.

The subject of our sketch was brought up in Bristol, where his early education was conducted at a grammar school. The school was given up just before he attained the age of thirteen, when he returned home, and remained for a short time, still pursuing his studies, under the care of his father. As soon as he was fourteen years of age his father determined to send him to the University of Oxford, where he at once proceeded, and presented himself for admission into Wadham College. This was in the month of October, 1814. After some demur by the authorities on account of his extreme youth, the boy was permitted to matriculate, and began to reside as a commoner. A scholarship at Wadham College was the subject of a competitive examination in June, 1815, and it is a noteworthy fact that although there were many candidates, and consequently a severe contest, young Bethell, in spite of his extreme youth, was fortunate enough to obtain it, and to be elected scholar on the day he was fifteen. To this scholarship the college added an exhibition for proficiency in Greek, and these emoluments enabled the young student to take his degree of Bachelor of Arts with comparatively little assistance from his father. He was examined for his degree in April, 1818, before he had reached the eighteenth year of his age, when he obtained a First Class in Classics and a Second Class in Mathematics. Mr. Bethell continued to reside in the University, wholly maintaining himself by private pupils, until he obtained a Fellowship in the year 1822. He then came to London, having some time previously entered as a student at the Middle Temple, and began a diligent course of study for the profession of which he is now so distinguished an ornament. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in November, 1823, immediately after which he began to practice in the Courts of Equity. His success was unusually rapid; one circumstance which brought his name into particular notice may be mentioned to show that no one can tell the benefit that may result in future life from some distinction gained in the early part of it. When Richard Bethell was examined for his degree at Oxford in 1818, Dr. Gilbert, now Bishop of Chichester, was one of the public examiners, and subsequently became the Principal of Brazenose College in that city. Shortly after Mr. Bethell was called to the Bar, a suit in Chancery was commenced by the late Lord Suffield against the college, which involved matters of great importance, not only to that establishment but to all the colleges in Oxford founded before the accession of William III. Dr. Gilbert appointed Mr. Bethell, though a young and inexperienced practitioner at the Bar, counsel for the college, and gave as a reason for it the favourable impression made upon him by Mr. Bethell's public examination. An adverse decision would have seriously affected the interests of the college, in consequence of which several very eminent counsel advised a compromise of the suit. But Mr. Bethell strongly recommended the opposite policy; he encouraged the representatives of the college to resist the action, which was accordingly brought into court, and was finally decided in their favour. It is understood that the learned counsel's arguments chiefly influenced the judge (the late Sir John Leech) in arriving at this determination. This success at once trebled Mr. Bethell's practice, which increased year by year, until in the beginning of 1840 Lord Cottenham promoted him to the dignity of Q.C.

On the elevation of Mr. Knight Bruce and Mr. Wigram to the Bench, and the death of Mr. Jacob, Mr. Richard Bethell became the leader of the Court of the Vice-Chancellor of England, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, and at one time was supposed to have had great power of influencing his mind. A ridiculous pun used to be current in Court in reference to this supposition. "Why is Shadwell like King Jeroboam?" Answer: "Because he has set up an idol in Bethel."

Mr. Bethell appears to have been reluctant to enter the House of Commons; but having given a promise to Mr., now Sir William Hayter, to do so, he became a candidate for Aylesbury in April, 1851, when a vacancy in the representation of that borough was occasioned by Mr. F. Calvert being unseated. Mr. Bethell was opposed by Mr. Ferrand, but was returned over that gentleman by a considerable majority. At the general election of 1852 he had a severe contest to regain the seat lost by the dissolution of Parliament, but was finally returned in conjunction with the celebrated author and traveller Mr. Austen Henry Layard, the numbers at the close of the poll being as follows:—Mr. Layard, 558; Mr. Bethell, 525; Dr. Bayford, 447; and Captain J. T. West, 435. The Learned Gentleman was re-elected as one of the representatives of Aylesbury on several subsequent occasions, until the month of May, 1859,

when circumstances occurred which led him to retire from the borough. At the general election in that year the Conservative party proposed to Sir Richard Bethell that the sitting members should be returned without a contest, to which he agreed. When the time of election arrived, however, another candidate was brought forward by the Liberal party in the person of Mr. Vernon Wentworth (son-in-law of the Marquis of Clanricarde). Sir Richard declined to go to the poll, and accordingly withdrew from the borough which he had represented with distinguished ability upwards of eight years. The Hon. Gentleman took his seat in the new Parliament, nevertheless. Having received an invitation to canvass the electors of Wolverhampton, he went there, and was elected without opposition, in succession to Mr. Thornely, who retired on account of ill health, after serving his constitutents faithfully for many years.

The Vice-Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster was conferred upon Sir Richard Bethell in 1852. In the month of December in the same year, when the Earl of Aberdeen formed his memorable Coalition Ministry, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman received the appointment of Solicitor-General—Sir Alexander Cockburn at the same time taking office as Attorney-General. Shortly after the changes consequent upon Lord Aberdeen's accession to the Premiership, the new Solicitor-General received the honour of Knighthood. While engaged in the discharge of the duties of this important post, Sir Richard Bethell greatly assisted in carrying the Succession Duty Bill; also the Oxford University Reform Bill, the Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and several other measures of importance. On the promotion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, in November, 1856, Sir Richard was appointed Attorney-General, in which capacity he carried, after a formidable struggle, measures for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts, the establishment of the Divorce Court, &c. He also brought before Parliament the Fraudulent Trustee Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, in addition to certain measures relating to improvements in Equity and Common Law Courts.

When the new Court of Probate and Divorce was about to be formed, it is understood that Lord Palmerston offered the Judgeship to Sir Richard Bethell, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in conducting to a successful issue the important measures of law reform upon which the Court was established. Patronage to the extent of £40,000 is attached to the office; but Sir Richard declined the office, considering that the circumstance of his having had the carriage of the Bills in the Lower House might lay him open to the imputation that his exertions in connection with them had not been of that disinterested character which Parliament and the public had a right to expect at his hands.

The Learned Gentleman resigned the Attorney-Generalship in February, 1858, on the failure of Lord Palmerston's famous Conspiracy Bill; but returned to office in June, 1859, although generally named for the Lord High Chancellorship.

In the House of Commons Sir Richard is an eloquent speaker and a ready debater. Unlike many Hon. Members, and unlike many of his brethren at the Bar, he introduces the largest amount of matter in the fewest possible words; while he rarely, if ever, repeats an idea. As an illustration of his powers of oratory, it may be mentioned that short-hand writers, in reporting many speakers, are able to lay down their pens from time to time during the delivery of speeches, without losing anything of importance. Repetitions and unnecessary phrases are so frequent and so readily detected by professional stenographers, that they can desist from their labours minutes and minutes together, and yet afterwards present an unquestionably full and accurate report. With the Attorney-General, however, the case is widely different. His ideas are so aptly expressed, and his arguments so concise, that a momentary inattention would indubitably result in the omission of some sentence necessary to the whole, and consequently fatal to the report. The measures adopted by the Inns of Court for the Education of the Students are due to the exertions of Sir Richard Bethell. He has been, from the commencement, Chairman of the Council of Legal Education.

Amongst the important law cases conducted by Sir Richard Bethell may be mentioned the Egerton Will, the Montrose Peerage, and the Shrewsbury Peerage cases. In the former, property was involved to the enormous extent of two millions of pounds sterling. In the latter he appeared, by virtue of being Attorney-General, as assessor on behalf of the Crown, and afterwards, when out of office, during Lord Derby's Administration, as counsel for the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk.

On the 19th of November, 1825, Sir Richard Bethell married Ellinor-Mary, daughter of Robert Abraham, Esq., by whom he has a family of three sons and four daughters; two of his sons have been called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall

SIR HENRY SINGER KEATING, Q.C., M.P.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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SIR HENRY SINGER KEATING, Q.C. M.P.

SIR HENRY SINGER KEATING, KNIGHT, Member of Parliament for the Borough of Reading, and successor to the Right Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley in the office of Solicitor-General in the first Administration of Lord Palmerston, is a native of the Sister Isle. He was born near Dublin, in the month of January, 1804. He is the third son of an officer of high professional distinction—the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Sheeny Keating, K.C.B., Colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, by Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of James Singer, Esq., of Annadale, county Dublin.

At an early age Mr. Keating was destined for the profession of the law. In 1821, some time before he had completed his seventeenth year, he was entered a Fellow Commoner at Trinity College, Dublin, as a pupil to his maternal uncle, Dr. Singer, the present Bishop of Meath, who was then one of the Fellows of that University. After a moderately successful collegiate career, he graduated Master of Arts, and became a life elector of the University. He then came to London, and in 1826 entered himself as a student in the Inner Temple. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in the year 1832; two years afterwards he joined the Oxford circuit, and attended the Oxford and Gloucester Sessions. At the time when Mr. Keating commenced his professional duties on the Oxford circuit it was led by Mr. Jervis, Q.C. (father of the late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas); Mr. Justice Maule, who had then recently obtained a silk gown; Mr. Justice Talfourd, then Serjeant Talfourd, and just coiffed; and Mr. Serjeant Ludlow; the two latter doing the greater share of the business.

Without interest or connection on the circuit, Mr. Keating's progress was necessarily very slow; but he won reputation by the careful attention he paid to the duties of his profession, and by the extensive and accurate legal knowledge he displayed whenever opportunities occurred to test his qualifications in that respect. He gradually brought himself into notice, and obtained important professional engagements. After some years of diligent labour he acquired considerable popularity at the Bar, and took the leading business at the Oxford and Gloucester sessions. As is usually the case this led to Nisi Prius business on the circuit, of which, as junior, he eventually obtained a large share, but not before the lapse of nearly ten years; occasionally he took the lead in Nisi Prius business. He continued to attend the same sessions, winning increased reputation and practice, until September, 1848.

On the 20th of February in the following year (1849) a silk gown was conferred upon him by Lord Chancellor Cottenham, and six months afterwards he received an additional professional distinction by being elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

Shortly after he became Queen's Counsel Mr. Keating obtained a great increase in his professional practice, in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd to the Bench. The elevation of this popular advocate and much-esteemed gentleman placed Mr. Keating in possession of the leading business of the circuit, which he retained as long as he continued upon it. By this time the learned gentleman had achieved a wide popularity; his knowledge of the law, his scholarly, well-chosen language when addressing the Court, and his not unfrequent eloquence in enforcing the claims of his clients, brought his name very prominently into notice, and rendered his advocacy exceedingly popular. His practice consequently became very lucrative.

In 1852, when Parliament was dissolved, Mr. Keating announced himself as one of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Reading. His friend and predecessor in the leadership of the Oxford Circuit, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, had sat for the same borough previous to his elevation to the Bench.

By the last census it appears that Reading has a population of upwards of 21,000, and its registered electors number about 1,400. Mr. H. S. Keating's appearance as a candidate was the occasion of a contest between the Conservative and Liberal parties, of a kind to which the political annals of the locality can furnish no parallel. The intense excitement that prevailed owed its origin to the belief that the general election then taking place was definitively to settle the question of Free Trade and Protection. Lord Derby and his party having just obtained the reins of Government, an attempt to re-impose the Corn Laws was not thought improbable; indeed, by many persons that event was expected, and, in anticipation of it, the old Anti-Corn Law League was again called into existence. When Mr. Keating began to canvass the borough he found two candidates already in the field; Mr. Francis Pigott, a Magistrate for Hants and Berks, a Lieutenant in the Hants Yeomanry, and a highly popular landowner in the district, who appeared in the Liberal interest, and Colonel Samuel Auchmuty Dickson, the present Member for the county of Limerick, who sought the suffrages of the electors as an adherent to the Conservative party.

Mr. Keating appeared as a Liberal. On the day of nomination he made an excellent speech, from which a few sentences may be gathered illustrative of the Learned Gentleman's political opinions. With reference to the inequalities of the franchise he said, "He could never understand how it was that a man who resided in a borough, and who occupied a £10 house, was entitled to a vote, while a man residing a hundred yards distant, in a house of greater value, was not entitled to a voice in the representation." Subsequently he said, "he thought that the franchise ought at least to be reduced to £6." On the question of Church-rates, "he thought it unjust legislation which

demanded of a conscientious Dissenter rates for the maintenance of an Establishment with which he entirely differed in opinion; although he was a Churchman himself, he must say it was unjust." Referring to the Ballot question, the Learned Gentleman said, "he believed that the Ballot was absolutely necessary for the protection of the voter; his canvass of the borough of Reading was quite enough to convince him, if he had had any doubt on the subject, that without the Ballot the franchise would be perfectly useless to many voters." In another part of his speech he said, "he was opposed to the grant to Maynooth, and also all other religious grants in whatever form or shape they might exist." "With reference to legal reform," he observed in conclusion, "he had been long convinced of its necessity, and was prepared, by every legitimate means, to effect such a desideratum."

At the close of the poll, the supporters of the respective candidates were found to be as follows:—

Mr. Francis Pigott	759
Mr. Henry Singer Keating	631
Colonel S. A. Dickson	518

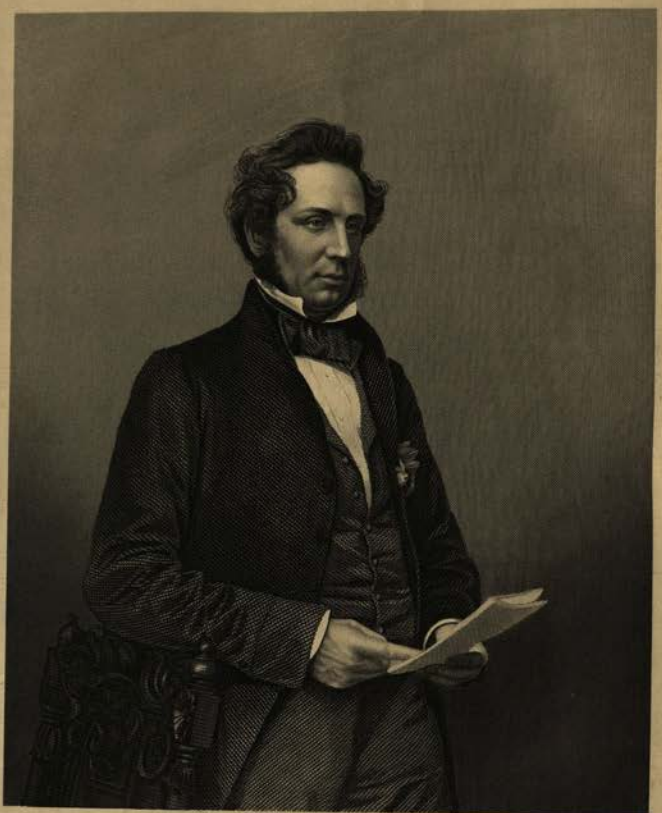
Mr. Pigott and Mr. Keating were accordingly returned members for the borough. Since then the subject of our present notice has been frequently re-elected, generally second on the poll, and generally with about the same number of votes. On the occasion of the general election of June, 1859, a third candidate presented himself in the person of Mr. R. A. Benson, whose canvass, however, was not attended with success. The numbers at the close of the poll appeared to be—Pigott, 761; Keating, 666; and Benson, 544.

The Solicitor-Generalship having become vacant in May, 1857, by the illness and subsequent resignation of the Right Hon. A. J. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Henry Singer Keating was appointed to the post by Lord Palmerston, and received the honour of knighthood, when, in accordance with professional etiquette, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman gave up the Oxford Circuit. This appointment of Lord Palmerston was noticed at the time as one which reflected credit upon his Lordship, inasmuch as the Member for Reading, although a general supporter, had never exhibited any unseemly or servile adherence to the Government, and, except by reputation, was comparatively unknown to the Noble Lord. Sir Henry resigned with his colleague in March, 1858; but resumed office on the defeat of Lord Derby's Government, and the formation of that of Viscount Palmerston, in June, 1859; Sir Richard Bethell being, as before, the Attorney-General.

As a member of the legislative body the Honourable Gentleman introduced into Parliament, "The Bills of Exchange Act" for preventing frivolous and vexatious defences in actions upon those securities; an act which in practice has fully answered all its objects, and prevented an immense mass of useless and most vexatious litigation. His votes and speeches in the House of Commons, from time to time, have been strictly in accordance with the views expressed in his first speech upon the hustings, from which we have already briefly quoted. Speaking in reference to the bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli for the amendment of Parliamentary representation, the Hon. Member took occasion to say that "the bill of the Government, called a Reform Bill, would corrupt instead of amend the representation of the people." It is needless to add, that he voted against the Government on the question; he also voted in the majority on the resolution of want of confidence which was brought forward on the meeting of the new Parliament, and which terminated the administration of Lord Derby.

Jointly with Mr. Justice Willes, Sir Henry Keating edited the last two editions of "Smith's Leading Cases," a work of great reputation in the profession.

He married, in 1843, Gertrude, third daughter of the late Major-General Evans, of the Royal Artillery, and niece to Viscount Gough.



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CHARLES GILPIN, ESQ. M. P.

Secretary to the Poor Law Boards

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CHARLES GILPIN, ESQ. M.P.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, Secretary to the Poor-Law Board in the Palmerston Administration, 1859, and one of the representatives of Northampton, was born in the city of Bristol in the year 1815. His father was descended from a Shropshire family, and his mother was a sister of the late Joseph Sturge, deservedly celebrated for his untiring philanthropy, both at home and abroad, and for the warm sympathy he so consistently manifested in the political enfranchisement and elevation of the masses. Mr. Gilpin is a member of the Society of Friends, and, like Mr. Bright, received much of his early education at one of the public schools of that body. His first entry into commercial life was made in Manchester. For five years he was connected with a large manufacturing firm in that city, and during this period he was thrown into close connection with the working classes, whose interests, social, moral, and political, he espoused with all that warmth and earnestness by which his character has ever since been so conspicuously marked. It was during this period that he received his first training as a public speaker, and so successful were his early efforts on the platform, that his services became widely sought in promoting many of the great public movements of the day.

In 1842 Mr. Gilpin commenced business in London as a general publisher, in which he was successfully engaged for about ten years. During this association with the ranks of literature his sympathies were often appealed to on behalf of many of its members, fighting the hard battle of literary life. In Mr. Gilpin the struggling author has often found a judicious counsellor and a firm and faithful friend.

Mr. Gilpin's business habits, the energy of his character, and his sterling integrity, marked him in the estimation of his fellow-parishioners as a desirable representative of their interests in the Common Council of the City. Accordingly, in the year 1848, he was elected Common Councilman for the parish of Bishopsgate, and in that capacity he has taken an active part in advocating substantial reforms in the corporation. He brought forward a motion for the abolition of street tolls, the result of which was that the public were freed from the further payment of that obnoxious impost.

Mr. Gilpin has long been distinguished as one of the warmest friends of the cause of freedom and the rights of humanity. Early in life he identified himself with the Temperance movement; adopting, and publicly advocating the practice of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He is certainly a remarkable illustration of the compatibility of strenuous and sustained exertion, both bodily and mental, with entire abstinence from stimulating beverages. Nor have his sympathies been restricted to the suffering and oppressed of his own country. He has for many years been a member of the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, and was actively associated with his friend Elihu Burritt in the efforts made by the latter to promote the cause of Peace. As a member of the Peace Congress Committee, he assisted zealously in the measures which led to the holding of a Peace Congress in the cities of Brussels, Paris, Frankfort, and London. Mr. Gilpin warmly supported Elihu Burritt in his endeavours to procure a reduction in the charges for foreign postage, and in his advocacy of a uniform Ocean Penny Postage. These efforts were to some extent crowned with success; for, after a vigorous agitation of the subject throughout the country, and the presentation of a vast number of petitions to Parliament, the authorities were induced to concede a uniform rate of sixpence as the charge of postage to the British Colonies; a boon of incalculable value to our vast emigrant population, and their friends in the mother country, as well as affording a great facility to the commercial correspondence between Great Britain and her dependencies in every part of the world. When, a few years since, the illustrious exile of Hungary came to this country from his refuge in Kutaiah, one of the first to grasp his hand at Southampton, and to welcome him to the shores of Great Britain, was the subject of this sketch, who took the earliest opportunity, in the Court of Common Council, of moving an address from the Corporation of London to Louis Kossuth, which was carried with the warmest enthusiasm. Accompanied by the late lamented Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Gilpin conducted the refugee through the thronged streets of London to the Guildhall, where the address was presented to Kossuth by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the Corporation.

When the Hungarian Relief Committee was formed, Mr. Gilpin became one of its most active and efficient members, and the friendship formed for Kossuth, at a season of such deep and touching interest, has remained unshaken by the lapse of years, or the hard events of adversity.

There are, probably, few public men whose time is more closely occupied with commercial affairs—it is certain that there are few who give, and have given, more time to the promotion and management of benevolent institutions. His name will be found on the committee of many of our leading societies, and in the direction of some he has laboured with peculiar earnestness and success. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Asylum for Idiots, and has watched with unwearied care over the interests of that valuable charity.

Mr. Gilpin, early in life, formed strong convictions as to the inexpediency of Capital Punishment, and at a great meeting in Exeter Hall, in 1846, he, in conjunction with Mr. Ewart and the late Mr. Rowton, formed, on a new basis, "the Society for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death," which has been a means of calling public attention to the question to an extent never known in this country before, whilst, in not a few cases, it has been to the indefatigable personal exertions of Mr. Gilpin, that convicted prisoners have been saved from the gallows, a remission of the capital sentence having been yielded by the authorities on the earnest and powerful appeals obtained through his efforts and experience.

In 1852 Mr. Gilpin was invited by the Radicals of Perth to oppose Mr. Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure) as a candidate for the representation of that borough; but though he accepted the invitation, and appeared upon the hustings, carrying the show of hands against his right honourable opponent, he did not think his prospects of success justified him in going to the poll. He subsequently, in fulfilment of a pledge given to his supporters, opposed the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the present Member for the "fair City." On this occasion, a combination of the Whigs and Conservatives defeated all chance of success, and he lost the election by a majority of one hundred votes. Since that time he has received requisitions from various constituencies, and at the General Election of 1857 he accepted an invitation from the Liberals of Northampton to stand for that borough, in the place of Mr. Raikes Currie, who had elected to stand for the City of London. After a sharp contest, Mr. Gilpin was chosen by a majority of two hundred over Mr. G. Ward Hunt.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gilpin has taken his stand as one of the Independent Liberal party, and has already established a reputation as an effective, though not a frequent, speaker. He is one of the few young Members who have obtained "the ear of the House." He assisted, both by speech and vote, in throwing out the Conspiracy Bill, by which the Palmerston Administration was brought to an end; and he spoke against Mr. Cardwell's motion on the Ellenborough dispatch. His most successful efforts as a debater were put forth during the discussion of the Jewish Emancipation Bill, and when ecclesiastical questions were under the consideration of the House. The clearness and fearlessness with which he urged his views in favour of perfect freedom of conscience, and the political claims of Non-conformity, commanded the respect of all parties, both in and out of the House.

Mr. Gilpin's future is looked forward to with no little interest and hope by the Liberal section of the House of Commons. His sterling integrity and sound business habits have won the confidence of his friends, whilst his geniality of temperament and urbanity of manners have conciliated the esteem even of political opponents. In the fullest and most honourable sense of the term, Mr. Gilpin is an Independent Member of the House of Commons and of the Administration.

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WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, ESQ. M. P.

Birmingham

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WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, ESQ. M.P.

THE subject of this biographical notice, WILLIAM SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., the colleague of Mr. John Bright in the representation in Parliament of the Borough of Birmingham, is the second son of the late Mr. Joshua Scholefield, a banker, merchant, and well-known Liberal politician, who occupied a seat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Birmingham from the time when it first had the privilege of returning members up to the date of his death, which took place in the month of July, 1844. For many years the elder Mr. Scholefield occupied an important and highly honourable position in Birmingham. Well known as a member of the Legislature, active and consistent in his advocacy of measures of a Liberal tendency, his name was equally popular as associated with works of practical benevolence, educational movements, and other undertakings of a kindred nature. He was married in 1804 to the eldest daughter of Clement Cotterill, Esq., by whom he had a numerous family, his second son, William, being destined to succeed him in the representation of Birmingham.

Mr. W. Scholefield was born August 21st, 1809. His early education was conducted at the College of Henry IV. in Paris, from whence he was transferred to Haslewood School. This establishment was then under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Hill, the father of the celebrated Queen's Counsel, known by his exertions in the cause of juvenile reformation, and of that still more popular individual, the reformer of the Post Office, Mr. Rowland Hill. Having completed his educational studies, Mr. Scholefield, after travelling on the Continent, settled for some time in the United States. While staying in New York he married Jane Matilda, the only daughter of John Miller, Esq., of that city. This lady died in 1843.

On his return to England Mr. William Scholefield took an active part in his father's business, and interesting himself in various public questions, local reforms, &c., he soon achieved considerable popularity among his fellow townsmen. In 1837 he was appointed High Bailiff of Birmingham, then the chief officer of the town. In the year 1838 Birmingham received its Charter of Incorporation, in obtaining which Mr. Scholefield took a prominent part. He was rewarded for his exertions by being elected first Mayor of the town. He appears to have discharged the duties of this important office very efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Subsequently he became a Magistrate for the Borough, Magistrate for the County, and Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire.

On the demise of his father in 1844, Mr. Scholefield came forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of Birmingham. He presented himself as a decided Liberal in politics, as an advocate of a wide extension of the Suffrage, Triennial Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, &c. He expressed himself in favour of the removal of all disabilities on account of religious opinions, and announced himself to be a staunch advocate of Free Trade—an important matter in those days. He was opposed by Mr. Richard Spooner, in the Conservative interest, and also by the late Mr. Joseph Sturge, who was put forward as a supporter of Universal Suffrage. On the day of nomination, the latter gentleman appeared to be the favourite, an overwhelming majority of hands being held up on the announcement of his name as a candidate; Mr. Scholefield appeared to be next, and Mr. Spooner last in public favour. On the following day, however, the poll showed a very different result. The official declaration showed that the division of the Liberal party had been the means of placing the borough in the hands of the Conservatives. It was as follows:—

Mr. Richard Spooner	2,095
Mr. William Scholefield	1,735
Mr. Joseph Sturge	346

Accordingly, Mr. Spooner took his seat as M.P. for Birmingham, and retained it until the general election of 1847, when he again presented himself to the same constituency, but was not elected. Mr. William Scholefield was chosen, in conjunction with the late Mr. G. F. Muntz, and these two gentlemen continued to sit until the dissolution of Parliament in 1852, when they were re-elected without opposition.

Mr. Scholefield's career in Parliament has been one of considerable activity, although he has not taken a prominent part in debates. On several occasions he has led the Opposition to Mr. Spooner's annual motion on Maynooth, contending "that it is not just or politic to repeal the grant unless every other like endowment be taken away." The Hon. Gentleman was one of the very small minority who voted in every stage against Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; his seat was threatened for this, but his constituents, satisfied that he had acted from principle and conviction, returned him at the next election without a contest. Mr. Scholefield is in favour of the repeal of the Paper Duties, on which question he has said, "I cannot but think that by the repeal of those duties, we should be doing more for the promotion of education than has been done by all the votes that have been passed in the House of Commons." He is in favour of a Property Tax, and failing the assent of Parliament to that, he advocates "such a modification of the Income Tax as will make a just distinction between precarious income and income derived from property." On the occasion of the general election of April, 1859, the return of Mr. Scholefield was again opposed; but without success. Mr. P. H. Muntz, of Birmingham, in proposing him at the nomination, in

the Town Hall, took occasion to speak of "his well tried friend," in terms which were heartily responded to by the assembled electors. "He had represented them now for upwards of twelve years," said Mr. Muntz, "and during that time had always voted, as the vast majority thought, on the right side of the question. Even his enemies, if he had any, must admit that his vote had been always given conscientiously, and to the best of his ability."

The result of this election was the triumphant return of Mr. Scholefield at the head of the poll, Mr. Bright coming in second. The number of votes polled by the respective candidates were as follows:—

For Mr. Scholefield	4,425
Mr. Bright	4,282
Mr. Acland	1,544

On the evening of May 31, 1859, when the new Parliament assembled for the first time, both Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright were absent. They were in Birmingham on an invitation from the non-electors of that borough to a dinner, given to afford an opportunity of passing a resolution of thanks for the past services of the Hon. Members. Upwards of 800 sat down to dinner, while hundreds thronged the galleries as spectators. The resolution which was submitted to the meeting, and passed amid enthusiastic applause, was to this effect:—"That the warmest thanks of the non-electors are due and are hereby given to Messrs. Scholefield and Bright for the manner in which they have unceasingly advocated the principles of Reform, supported the interests of the non-electors, and devoted their energies and abilities to the establishment of wise and liberal principles of government. The non-electors also desire to congratulate Messrs. Scholefield and Bright on the triumph of their principles in their recent re-election as representatives of the borough of Birmingham."

The division on the Reform Bill of Mr. Disraeli found the Hon. Member for Birmingham in the lobby with the supporters of Lord John Russell's amendment. Although he had no reason to doubt his re-election, Mr. Scholefield strongly protested against the dissolution of Parliament decided upon by Lord Derby, in consequence of this adverse vote. When subsequently addressing a large public meeting on the state of political affairs, he took occasion to say:—"If for one thing more than another we should condemn Lord Derby's Government, it is the last dissolution, the most unjustifiable and reckless which any Government, in my time at least, has had recourse to." On the question of Reform he added:—"If we are to have a Reform Bill, do not let us have one granted by men who oppose in their hearts what they are granting, and act upon the principle of giving as little as will satisfy the people; but let us have it from men who, from their antecedents, are known to have a firm reliance upon the great body of the people."

The Hon. Member, of course, voted with the majority in the famous division on the vote of want of confidence which preceded the fall of Lord Derby's Ministry.

In the House of Commons Mr. Scholefield is esteemed a valuable Member, on account of his business habits and the industry with which he attends to the various onerous duties belonging to his position. He is one of the five Chairmen appointed (under a recent regulation of the House) at the commencement of each session to preside over Railway and Canal Committees.

The Hon. Gentleman was the originator of the Parliamentary Committee, which sat for two Sessions under his Chairmanship, to inquire into the prevalent adulteration of food. That Committee examined some of the most eminent sanitary authorities of the day—Professors Taylor and Calvert, Dr. Letheby, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Simon, and a host of others; and he has brought in more than one Bill, in different Sessions, for the prevention of adulteration.

Mr. Scholefield holds a prominent position among the merchants of Birmingham. Leading a busy life in the centre of a busy population, actively engaged in conducting commercial enterprises of considerable extent, and at the same time diligently fulfilling his duties as a member of the Legislature, he yet finds time to take part in the promotion of many works of charity and social amelioration. He is a Director of the Birmingham and Midland Bank, Deputy Chairman of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company in London, and Chairman of the London Discount Company.

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SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

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SIR JOHN L. M. LAWRENCE, G.C.B.

SIR JOHN LAIRD-MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., late Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of India for the affairs of the Punjab, was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, on the 4th of March, 1811. He is one of the sons of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Lawrence, an officer who won considerable distinction in the Mysore campaigns, and at the siege of Seringapatam. His elder brother was the late distinguished and lamented General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence.

Sir John's early education was conducted at Londonderry, and completed at Haileybury College, where he obtained many prizes. He was trained with a view to civil service under the East India Company, from whom he obtained his first appointment in 1829. He went out to India as a writer, and soon after his arrival he was nominated to the post of Assistant-Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. In December, 1833, he was promoted to the situation of Officiating Magistrate and Collector at Delhi, and about twelve months afterwards he was transferred to a similar appointment at Paniput, where he remained until 1836. From the latter year until December, 1838, he fulfilled the duties of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Goorgaon and the southern division of Delhi; in November in the same year he became Chief Magistrate of the last named division; and in 1838 he was transferred to Goorgaon. He undertook some other duties connected with the civil department of the East India Company's service, on the conclusion of which, in 1840, he returned to England on leave for three years. Mr. Lawrence resumed official life in India in September, 1842. He was then appointed to a responsible office in the Revenue Department, and he continued an active and esteemed member of the Company's Executive until the year 1846, at which date events occurred tending to bring his talents more particularly into notice, and he was thereupon removed to the important office of Commissioner of the Sutlej. In this capacity his great administrative ability became evident. He won a distinguished name in the service, and on more than one occasion elicited a marked compliment from Sir Henry Hardinge by the efficient manner in which he discharged the onerous duties of his position as Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej provinces. Mr. Lawrence continued to hold this appointment until another of greater value and importance awaited his acceptance.

The Affghan war of 1848, distinguished by Lord Gough's splendid victories at Moultan, Ferozepore, and Chillianwallah, resulted, as we all know, in the annexation of the Punjab to the territories of the British Sovereign. Although simply a province in the vast empire of British India, the Punjab district contains about 80,000 square miles, and thirteen millions of inhabitants. It comprises four do-abs or provinces lying between two rivers, and embraces every variety of country, from the most luxuriant and productive to barren deserts and wild prairies of grass and brushwood. As its name Punj-ab signifies, it is a district watered by five rivers, viz., the Seloum, the Chenaub, the Ravee, the Beyas, and the Sutlej. On the annexation of this important territory to the British possessions in India, the Governor-General's first step was to seek the most efficient man in the service to undertake the task of bringing the newly-acquired province fairly under British laws and British rule. Lord Dalhousie had no hesitation in nominating Sir Henry Lawrence to the first seat in a commission of three to perform the task; the second seat was allotted to his brother, who had for some time previously discharged the duties of British Resident at Lahore, Mr. John Lawrence, and the third to Mr. Marsh.

Under this commission the Punjab was ruled so wisely and so satisfactorily to the native population, that, although newly annexed, the province stood almost alone in its adherence to the English when neighbouring and distant districts broke out alike in open mutiny against our rule. It is not too much to say that the tranquillity of the Punjab in the hour of trial was the saving point in the attempted revolution; but for its fidelity the fate of Great Britain in India might have been sealed!

Previous to the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny, the new administrative system had greatly ameliorated the condition of the people of the Punjab. Instead of feeling the rule of the English a burden, they welcomed it as a boon; the rude, harsh, and unjust rule of Runjeet Singh gave way to a rational system of government, and the natives were not slow to recognise the improvement. During the first year after the annexation of the Punjab civil and criminal courts were established, and upwards of 8,000 marauders and other offenders lodged in custody; a new system of excise and customs was matured, submitted to the Government, and carried into effect; municipal and conservancy arrangements were made; public improvements designed and executed; surveys conducted for the great road to Peshawur; the currency reformed; a new coinage introduced; and finally a surplus of revenue over expenditure secured to the amount of fifty-two lacs of rupees. Improvements of a similar nature were continued in subsequent years until the province of the Punjab exhibited a most gratifying degree of prosperity and contentment. These characteristics of Sir John Lawrence's rule as Chief Commissioner continued up to the time of the outbreak of the recent disastrous mutiny. His actions at the moment of peril were prompt, sagacious, and effective. Skilfully turning to account the natural configuration of his province, he isolated the Punjabees from the mutineers by stopping all means of communication; he destroyed all the small, and placed efficient guards over all the large ferries on the five rivers by which the Punjab

is surrounded. The entrance or exit of suspicious characters was carefully prevented, and some thousands of seditious letters were stopped in their passage through the post. European and trustworthy guards were placed over the treasure of the province, while the native chiefs of the country were kept in good faith by conciliation on the part of the Chief Commissioner. The few acts of mutiny which occurred in the region administered by Sir John Lawrence, were punished with promptness and severity, so that the law remained respected to the last. While thus providing for the safety of his own district, Sir John dexterously contrived to afford substantial aid to General Archdale Wilson in his struggle with the rebels in the city of Delhi. Sir John sent vast sums of money, as well as men. From the "General Report of the Administration of the Punjab" we learn that during the Indian crisis, "by two or three wise financial arrangements, none of them illiberal, and which consisted not in any levying of fresh taxes or forced contributions, but in some short-dated anticipation of receipts and postponement of payments, means were found to dispatch to the army before Delhi, in several sums, not less than two hundred thousand pounds. Contingents of men were also sent in aid of the besiegers, by chiefs whom a steady course of generous and friendly treatment had secured as faithful feudatories. The Cis-Sutlej chiefs and the Maharajah Goolab Singh sent their contingents; English foot regiments, the Guide Corps, Punjab infantry and cavalry, were sent by Sir John Lawrence; he also organized waggon trains from Mooltan to Lahore, and on to Delhi, to convey men, stores, and material, for the besieging force."

In acknowledgment of his lengthened and distinguished services, Sir John Lawrence has received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; the vote having been proposed in the Lords by the Earl of Derby, and in the Lower House by his son, Lord Stanley, on the same evening. He was awarded a pension of £1,000 per annum from the Government, and a pension of £2,000 per annum from the East India Company. In a special "Order in Council," Lord Canning handsomely acknowledged Sir John's great services in supporting the military authorities in the suppression of the mutiny. His Lordship said:—"The Governor-General in Council will not postpone his grateful acknowledgment of the services which have been rendered to the Empire at this juncture by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. To Sir John Lawrence it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the lower provinces, has been continually reunited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to maintain his position unshaken, but to achieve a great success. To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing diligence, and his energetic and judicious use of the trustworthy force at his disposal, it is due that Major-General Wilson's army has not been harassed or threatened on the side of the Punjab, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjab itself has been sustained and generally respected."

We have only to add, that Sir John has now retired from the Indian Civil Service; he is a member of the Indian Council; was made a K.C.B. in 1856; was elevated to the higher dignity of (civil) G.C.B. in the following year; and was gazetted a Baronet of the United Kingdom on the 16th of August, 1858. He was married in 1841 to Harriette-Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, M.A., Rector and Vicar of the parish of Culdoff and Cloncha, County Donegal.

Engraved by H.J. Pierrel, from a Photograph taken by J. Eastham of Manchester.

SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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SIR TATTON SYKES, BART.

SIR TATTON SYKES, BART., is a true type of the old English gentleman. To recognise and appreciate such a character is, happily, becoming a fashion among those who take the cue for their opinions from contemporary thinkers of the first class. The beginning of this century witnessed a strong popular tendency to undervalue the qualities of the country gentleman, and to fall back for his portraiture upon the *Squire Weston* whom Fielding drew. But did not Fielding also draw *Squire Allworthy*, just as, when he exposed the disgraces and diseased excrescences of the Church in the likeness of *Parson Trulliber*, he took care to show the value of a conscientious divine in the delightful form of *Parson Adams?* Still, as we have said, a prejudice against the old English country gentleman did undoubtedly set in pretty strongly about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and until the present day has in some measure endured. It is now fading before an intellectual reaction. Our healthiest authors are doing their best to show that a good and sound man should be in all respects manly; that the harm to himself and to his generation is as great when his development falls short physically as when it falls short morally. The sports of the field; the love of nature as experienced and manifested in the pure animal enjoyment of its keen and bracing delights; the true manly instincts, in short, are now upheld in a spirit at once generous and wise. Theoretically, the principle has for its exponents men of the most advanced habits of thought; practically, it has no worthier and more efficient supporter than Sir Tatton Sykes.

The man is before us in the lifelike figure which we here place before our readers. Seldom have we been able so thoroughly to read character in features and in form. His spirit shines through him. He may be seen at a glance, and by the most indifferent observer, to be the staunch, kind-hearted, well-bred, chivalrous gentleman of a school which is not yet old in any sense that implies decay. One may even form a tolerably safe guess as to the political opinions which give activity to the brain behind that fine, frank, kindly brow. They are not by any means transcendental opinions, you may be sure; neither are they, on the other hand, narrow and sectarian. He is a Conservative, of course. But the recently-devised prefix, "Liberal," may be most truly applied in his case. Liberal, in the human and social signification of the word as well as in its political sense, must be every sentiment which comes from a mouth beaming with all honest instinct. So, we do not marvel to hear that Sir Tatton Sykes has given utterance to certain views which his friends regard as "rather radical."

Sir Tatton is the oldest master of fox-hounds, we believe, in the country. His own natural age is eighty-seven, he having been born in August, 1772. Calculated by quality, rather than by actual duration of time, the existence of Sir Tatton is one which does not fall to the lot of many mortals. He will have lived all, or nearly all, the days of his life, come when come may the closing hour of it.

Sledmere, the family mansion now occupied by Sir Tatton Sykes, is distant fifteen miles or so from the kennel at Eddlesthorpe. Formerly Sir Tatton resided near his hounds, at Westow, near Whitfield, where he maintained a farm for the sole purpose of breeding stock. Since 1823, the year of Sir Mark Sykes's death, this part of the East Riding has been hunted by Sir Tatton, whose predecessors in succession were Lord Carlisle, Mr. Osbaldiston, Lord Middleton, Lord Faversham, Mr. Degby Legard, and Sir Mark Sykes. The pack has been kept by Sir Tatton at his own expense, and his trusty huntsman during a great part of the time has been Carter, pupil of the celebrated Magnell. Sir Tatton is one of the most famous riders in England. To the requisite knowledge, strength, temper, and courage of a horseman, he adds a most extraordinary power of bearing fatigue. Like all great riders, he is on the best of terms with his horse, and governs him by kindness more than by rigour of hand. Race-riding, as well as hunting, has been a favourite occupation of Sir Tatton's. Often has he travelled by road, and nearly always in the saddle, long distances, in order to ride for some friend in a race; indeed, he has made a general point of assenting to all requests in this matter. It is recorded of him that since 1791 he has never missed being present at a St. Leger, except once, when he was prevented by illness. This was the occasion of the well remembered dead heat between Euclid and Charles the Twelfth.

The principal entrance to the family seat at Sledmere is in the middle of the village. Promoters of drinking-fountains will be interested to hear that, so early as the year 1840, an erection of this kind originated with Sir Tatton Sykes. It stands opposite the gate of his mansion, and bears an inscription to his father, Sir Christopher Sykes, "who by assiduity in building, planting, and enclosing, on the Yorkshire Wolds, in the short space of thirty years, set such an example to other owners of land as caused what once was a bleak and barren tract of country to become now one of the most productive and best cultivated districts in the county of York."

The open-handed readiness of Sir Tatton Sykes on all occasions which appeal to his munificence, is a trait which might almost be taken for granted as necessary to complete the character; but we cannot pass by so pleasant a subject of contemplation without giving at least one instance. In the course of last year, a meeting of the inhabitants of Bishop Wilton was held in the vestry of the parish church for the purpose of laying a rate for the restoration of the church, when it was most unexpectedly announced to the meeting that "Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, was unwilling

that any rate should be laid, it being his intention to restore the edifice entirely at his own expense." The work is expected to cost between £2,000 and £3,000. Mr. J. L. Pearson, of London, is the architect appointed to carry out the work.

Such acts, we are aware, have been performed once and away by men whose whole lives exhibit little else in keeping with the apparent generosity, and whose motive has been merely ostentatious. Nothing could be imagined further from the nature of Sir Tatton Sykes than this; a single-minded man, whose pride takes altogether different forms from those in which are paraded the littlenesses which do not deserve the name of pride, he would be the very last to give where his free heart did not accompany the donation.

But it is as a sportsman, of the true stamp and ring, that we have to consider Sir Tatton Sykes. It is as a sportsman that he has attracted our notice; and as such we must part from him. The term has been much abused; but we apply it without hesitation to a gentleman in whose manly attributes we view the best sort of guarantee for the maintenance and the effective working order of our national defences. To shoot and to ride well are accomplishments of which a gentleman may yet be proud, if they do not absolutely distinguish his claim to social superiority. The *manège* has ever been reckoned the most important and dignified of athletic exercises. In a recent instance, perhaps a little too much be-puffed in the Barnum spirit, we have certainly seen that the very manners as well as the spirit of a gentleman are requisite in dealing with that noblest of brute creatures, the horse. In whatever position or grade in life may be found the man who best understands the handling of a horse, he will present on the very surface of his character qualities we may search for vainly in the mere groom. Does the reader happen to know anybody who fills the post of huntsman? We could name two or three such persons who are among the very gentlest of our acquaintance; and it does so happen that the gradation of gentleness in the comparative dispositions of these men tallies exactly with the gradation of their repute as horsemen. This, we beg to observe, is literally and most assuredly a fact. And it is no aristocratic fiction that your "real gentleman" excels naturally in the art of riding. Was knight of old denied the palm in sitting and controlling his good steed? Whence comes the word "chivalry" but from "cheval," and what does a "cavalier" mean but a "horseman"?

To Sir Tatton Sykes we feel indebted for having in his own person taught so valuable a lesson to his countrymen. Probably he had no such intention; but that does not by any means detract from the worth of his teaching. By precept many a worthy man has endeavoured to do a great deal of good, and has succeeded in doing little or none. By an unassuming, and perhaps unconscious, course of example, others have been among the greatest benefactors of their race. It is in the last-named category that we place Sir Tatton Sykes.

Engraved by D. J. Pound. from a Painting by G. Degas

BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

The Great Naturalist.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.
Presented with the Illustrated News of the World.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY LIMITED.
198, STRAND & 139, BRIDGE STREET, LONDON.

BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

ALEXANDER FREDERICH-HENRY, BARON VON HUMBOLDT, the great naturalist, linguist, and traveller, was born at Berlin on the 14th of September, 1769. His family was not without distinction; his father, who was a Major in the Prussian army, having achieved a worthy name in the profession while serving under Frederick the Great, died in 1779, leaving two sons, both young, and both destined to win universal fame. The younger of the two is the subject of the present memoir; the elder, Karl Wilhelm Baron Von Humboldt, became the intimate friend of Goethe and Schiller, a critical writer of great reputation, an ambassador to the English Court, and probably the most distinguished linguist of his time. Besides the usual classical and European languages, he thoroughly acquired many others, some being those of barbarous or half civilised races.

The early education of the two brothers was confided to private tutors; they were instructed together, and in due time were removed to the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where Wilhelm studied law, and Alexander commenced the investigation of natural science and political economy. They both graduated with honours, and in 1789 were removed to Gottingen to complete their academical studies. Here they became acquainted with Forster, Captain Cook's companion in his voyage to the South Seas, an event which greatly influenced the future career of Alexander. The innate eagerness of the latter for foreign travel was excited to enthusiasm by the vivid pictures drawn by his friend. On leaving the University he still retained the friendship of Forster, and in 1790 they undertook a tour of scientific inquiry, visiting the Rhine countries, France, Holland, and England. On their return Humboldt wrote his first work, "Mineralogical Considerations on Certain Basaltic Formations on the Rhine;" it was published at Brunswick in December, 1790. The scientific research evidenced by this work at once brought the author under the notice of the Prussian Government, and he was requested to undertake important duties in the Government Mining and Metallurgical Works. With a view to prepare for this situation he removed to an academy in Hamburg, and subsequently to the Mining School of Freiberg. In 1792 he returned and was appointed assessor to the Board, an important post in the Mining and Smelting Department of the Prussian Public Works. While fulfilling the duties of this position he found time to contribute many articles on scientific subjects to the magazines of Germany; he also wrote a complete work in Latin, which was published in that language at Berlin in 1793. It was a botanical work of considerable importance, and was entitled "Specimens of the Flora of Freiberg, Exhibiting the Cryptogamic and especially the Subterranean Plants of the District; to which are added Aphorisms on the Chemical Physiology of Plants." Humboldt held his Government appointment until 1795, when he resigned with the view of undertaking his long cherished project of travelling over the globe as a naturalist. His own words on this subject are worthy of quotation:—"I had from my earliest youth felt a burning desire to travel in distant lands unexplored by Europeans." At the request of the Prussian Government he undertook a journey to investigate the nature of the volcanic eruptions of Vesuvius, after which he made arrangements for visiting Egypt, but was prevented by the war. He thereupon removed to Paris, partly to make the acquaintance of the *savants* then resident in the French capital, and partly to secure an opportunity, if possible, of accompanying the expedition of exploration in the southern hemisphere then being fitted out under the auspices of the Government. The celebrated traveller, Aime Bonpland, was to have conducted the expedition; he was introduced to Humboldt on the arrival of the latter in Paris, and as congenial spirits they soon became attached friends. They decided upon sharing the difficulties and honours of the intended voyage; but they were doomed to disappointment; the events of the war again interfered, and the projected journey was necessarily abandoned.

Not to be defeated, the two friends resolved upon undertaking some other enterprise of a similar nature. Through the interest of Baron Forell, the Saxon Ambassador, they obtained permission and authority to make a scientific tour of Spanish America. In the early part of June, 1799, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed from Corunna; they were fortunate enough to escape the English cruisers, and, on the 19th, they arrived in the haven of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. They landed, ascended the Peak, and during the few days of their stay collected a number of new observations on the natural history of the island. Re-embarked, they safely crossed the ocean, and landed on American ground, near Cumana, on the 16th of July. During the next eighteen months they were employed in examining the territory which now forms the free states of Venezuela. They explored the regions of South America. They embarked on the Oronoco in canoes, proceeded to the extreme Spanish post, Fort San Carlos on the Rio Negro, two degrees from the equator, and returned to Cumana after having travelled thousands of miles through an uninhabited wilderness. They then left the continent for Havannah, and stayed there for some months. In September, 1801, they set out for the south, crossed the Cordillera di Quindin, followed the valley of Canca, and reached Quito in January, 1802. The next eight months were spent in exploring Quito and the volcanic mountains which enclose it; they ascended several of these, and, climbing Chimborazo, succeeded in reaching an elevation of 19,300 feet, the highest point of the Andes ever reached by man. Thence they proceeded to Loxa, Jean de Bracomoros, Caxamarca, and the high chain of the Andes. Still pursuing their researches they passed through the desert of Lower Peru, and

came to Lima; from this point they sailed to Guyaquil, and thence to Acapulco on the western coast of Mexico. Some months having been spent in examining the city of Mexico and adjacent districts, the travellers proceeded to the United States, where they stayed some time, and in 1804 set sail for Cuba, *en route* for Europe.

After an absence of five years, they arrived in Paris in August, 1804, with a collection of upwards of six thousand dried specimens of plants previously unknown to European botanists, and with an immense fund of new information on geography, geology, meteorology, zoology, and other branches of natural science. Settling in Paris, where M. Bonpland also resided, Humboldt now commenced the task of digesting and arranging the information thus acquired. The result of his labours was published under the title of "Voyage de Humboldt et Bonpland dans l'Interieure de l'Amerique dans les Annees, 1799—1804." The work thus entitled comprised seven elaborate publications, each confined to observations on one particular department, and illustrated with valuable plates, maps, &c. The first section, by Humboldt himself, was devoted to geography, and the distribution of plants in the equinoctial regions; the second, by the two travellers jointly, described the zoology and comparative anatomy of the expedition; the rest were by Humboldt alone—until the appearance of the last and most lengthy section, which was devoted to botany, and was the joint production of Von Humboldt and Aime Bonpland. These works occupied the authors nearly ten years; they all appeared originally in Paris. They were translated into different languages immediately after they were issued, and were eagerly read in every country. The first English translation was that of Helen Maria Williams.

In 1818 Alexander von Humboldt again visited Italy, from whence he came to England for a short stay. In 1823 he published "A Geographical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres." In 1826 he removed to Berlin, when he was made a Councillor of State, and was honoured with the intimate friendship of his Sovereign, the Court, and the *savants* of Germany. In 1829 William III. of Prussia introduced Humboldt to the Emperor of Russia. At the particular request of the Czar, the great traveller, by this time in his 61st year, undertook to accompany Messrs. Gustave Rose and Ehrenberg in their projected journey through the Asiatic regions of the Russian Empire. Actively investigating objects of scientific interest on the way, M. Humboldt accompanied these gentlemen a distance of 2,142 geographical miles, journeying on the Volga from Novgorod to Casan, and by land to Catherineberg, Tobolsk, Barnaul, Schlangenberg, and Zyrianski, on the south-west slope of the Altai, as far as the frontier of China. On their return the travellers took the route by Ust-Kamongorsk, Ornsk, the Southern Ural, Orenberg, Sarepta, Astrachan, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. The scientific results of this important expedition were given to the world through Humboldt's "Fragmens de Geologie et de Climatologie Asiatiques," published in Paris in July, 1831.

Humboldt's next work of importance was his "Critical Examination of the Geography of the New World and the Progress of Astronomy in the 15th and 16th Centuries," issued in five volumes, 1836-1839. In 1845 he issued the first part of his world-famous "Kosmos; a General Survey of the Physical Phenomena of the Universe." "In this great work," says a writer in the "English Cyclopædia," "The spirit of contemplation is seen brooding, as it were, over the results of life-long acquisition, and imparting to them a poetic unity."

Up to the day of his death Baron von Humboldt continued to enjoy the intimate friendship and familiar intercourse of the Royal Family of Prussia. His last visit to England was in 1842, when he came over, in his 74th year, to be present at the christening of the Prince of Wales. Sixteen years afterwards, the heir to the throne of England, grown to the verge of man's estate, and wearing the uniform of a British officer, visited the green-aged philosopher at his home in Berlin; discoursed with him in several languages, dead and living, and was proud to glean lessons of wisdom from the still firm and undimmed intellect of Alexander von Humboldt!

A few months afterwards the great man succumbed to the fate of all. He died on the 6th of May, 1859, in the 90th year of his age. On the day of his funeral Berlin presented a remarkable scene. The houses were nearly all draped with black flags or other insignia of mourning; the whole populace assembled in countless crowds; and as the coffin appeared in sight every head was instantly uncovered in token of the great respect they entertained for their deceased countryman. The cavalcade presented all the solemn grandeur of a State funeral, all the Ministers and Officers of the Crown following in full uniform, with the Students of the Universities, and the *élite* of Berlin. Beside the portico of the church all the members of the Royal Family of Prussia stood, with uncovered heads, to receive the remains of the illustrious deceased. The coffin rested in the church during the day, but at night it was removed to the family vault at Tegal, near Berlin, where Humboldt's brother Wilhelm was entombed twenty-four years previously.

Engraved by D. A. Pecard, from a Photograph by Whipple & Gibbs, Boston, U.S.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, ESQ.

United States

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

Engraved with the Illustrated News of the World

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

198, STRAND, & 123, FLEET STREET, LONDON

THE LATE W. H. PRESCOTT, D.C.L.

THE LATE WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, D.C.L., one of the most eminent writers that have adorned the literature of America, was born May 4, 1796, at Salem, Massachusets, United States. He was descended from an old Massachusets family of high repute. His grandfather, Colonel William Prescott, commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker's-hill. His father, after many years' practice at the Bar, achieved reputation, an ample fortune, and ultimately a seat upon the Bench. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Hickling, Esq., many years United States Consul at the Azores.

The family removing to Boston in 1808, the subject of the present biographical sketch was placed under the care of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, an excellent classic and an accomplished scholar, under whose tuition the future historian made distinguished progress. Three years afterwards he entered Harvard University, where he graduated in the year 1814.

The subsequent career of Mr. Prescott is replete with interest. Desiring to follow his father's profession, he commenced the usual preparatory course, but was compelled to relinquish his studies owing to failing health, and an affection of the eyes, which was so severe that the idea of studying for a profession was given up altogether. Happily, his father's fortune being considerable, it was not necessary that the young man should prepare for a life of toil. He was advised to travel, and accordingly visited England, France, and Italy. After an absence of about two years, he returned to Boston restored in health, but suffering more than ever from impaired sight. Although at this time he was almost totally blind, his highly cultivated taste, rich stores of knowledge, and indomitable spirit, led him to adopt the profession of letters. His disposition was too energetic to allow him to contemplate a life of idleness. In spite of his great affliction, he seriously applied himself to literature, and thenceforward diligently devoted himself to its pursuit. His earliest writings were a series of articles in the *North American Review*, contributions to "Sparks's American Biography," and to other periodicals. Mr. Prescott's Essays on Italian, Spanish, English, and American Literature, published in the former work, and afterwards collected together as a volume, entitled "Biographical and Miscellaneous Essays," obtained for the author a wide-spread reputation as a polished and well informed writer. It is said that at one time he had the intention of producing a more extended work upon Italian Literature; but his long-cherished desire to write a history at this time assuming form and consistency, he abandoned all other work in its favour. Mr. Prescott's acquaintance with the literature, laws, and history of Spain, induced him to select the period of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella as the subject of an extended historical work. Fortunately, he had great facilities for bringing his project to a successful issue. Enjoying the friendship of Mr. Everett, the United States Minister at Madrid, that gentleman placed at Mr. Prescott's disposal a vast amount of official information, important documents, and rare books. To this work our author devoted many years of assiduous labour. It was published in 1838, in three volumes, and was entitled the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic." Appearing simultaneously in London and Boston, it at once secured public favour and ran through many editions. A translation into the Spanish language achieved a similar success at Madrid, while others in the Italian and German languages were no less fortunate. The popularity of Mr. Prescott's first historical work has not been evanescent: a seventh edition, revised by the author, was published in 1854. It cannot be said that its popularity was undeserved. The picturesque and highly interesting incidents of a most important period in the annals of a nation, at that time holding a foremost position in Europe, were, for the first time, embodied in an authentic narrative, and placed before the reader in a clear and masterly manner.

This important history was written under very remarkable circumstances, which the historian's own pen will best describe. In a preface to a subsequent work he alludes to the great affliction of his life, and details the means he adopted to pursue his self-imposed literary duties. "While at the university I received an injury in one of my eyes, which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and although it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permanently debilitated; while twice in my life since, I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading or writing for several years together. It was during one of these periods that I received from Madrid the materials for my history of 'Ferdinand and Isabella:' and in my disabled condition, with my transatlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear if possible do the work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and in time I became so far familiar with the sounds of the different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, I had been previously accustomed by a residence abroad), that I could comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated copious notes; and, when these had swelled to a considerable amount, they were read to me repeatedly, till I had mastered their contents sufficiently for the purpose of composition." Mr. Prescott overcame the next difficulty—the actual process of composition—in another way. Finding dictation would

not permit him to express the style and force of diction which he judged necessary, he procured an instrument called "a writing case for the blind," in which the stylus of the writer was guided by means of wires over a sheet of carbonized paper, the writing appearing upon the ordinary paper placed underneath. *The whole of Mr. Prescott's historical works were written with the aid of this instrument.* "The *modus operandi* exposes one to some embarrassments," says the historian in a letter to the editor of "Homes of American Authors," "for, as one cannot see what he is doing on the other side of the paper, any more than a performer on the treadmill sees what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make corrections. This requires the subject to be pretty thoroughly canvassed in the mind, and all the blots and erasures to be made there before taking up the stylus. This compels me to go over my composition to the extent of a whole chapter, however long it may be, several times in my mind before sitting down to my desk. When there the work becomes one of memory rather than of creation, and the writing is apt to run off glibly enough."

Encouraged by the great success of his first effort, Mr. Prescott devoted himself to the investigation of another equally brilliant period in the history of Spain. Hence his famous work, "The History of the Conquest of Mexico, with a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortez." This appeared in 1843. Official papers, the records of the Spanish Court, and other documents of rare importance, having been again secured by Mr. Prescott, he produced a work of singular interest and accuracy. Like "Ferdinand and Isabella," several editions of the author's new work were published both in England and America, and in a short time translations appeared in Spain, Mexico, France, Germany, and Italy.

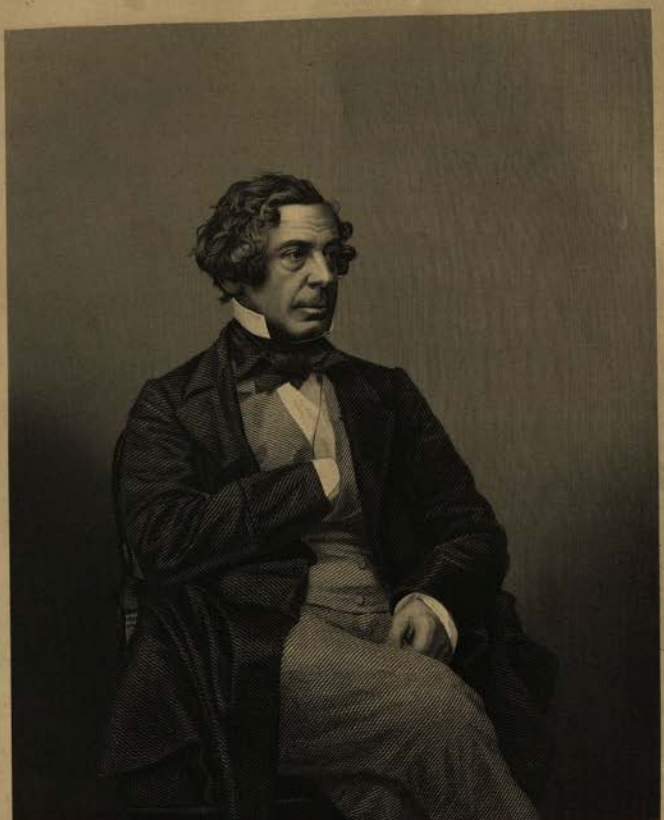
Mr. Prescott's first work on Spain won for him the honour of being elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid; the second secured his admission into the Institute of France as a corresponding member of the Class of Moral and Political Philosophy.

In 1847, Mr. Prescott issued, in two volumes, his "History of the Conquest of Peru, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas." Our author's greatest literary achievement, "The History of Philip the Second, King of Spain," made its appearance about seven years afterwards. This work exhibited the same careful research and the same picturesque style of narrative which characterised his previous writings; and again he obtained a great success. In 1856 he published an edition of "Robertson's History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth," with notes, and a carefully-prepared supplement detailing the events of the Emperor's life after his abdication.

Towards the close of the year 1858, Mr. Prescott published a portion of this eagerly-looked-for continuation of the "Life of Philip II." Unfortunately for literature, our author was not destined to complete the task he had undertaken. On the 28th of January, 1859, he was stricken with apoplexy while taking a bath, and expired a few hours afterwards. He died in the midst of his labours, and in the ripeness of his faculties, at the age of sixty-three.

An intimate friend of the historian, in recording the sad event in the *Boston Courier*, thus describes his bearing and personal accomplishments:—"His manners were most frank, simple, and engaging; his social nature was strong and active; and his sympathies were ever ready and easily moved. His countenance was extremely fine and prepossessing, and retained to the last a youthful glow and animation which were the faithful expression of a sunny temper and an ever young heart. No man was ever more warmly beloved; no man could show a better title to the affections of his friends. His honours and distinctions never impaired the simplicity and sweetness of his nature, or changed his countenance towards any one whom he had ever known and loved. No man so eminent was ever pursued with less of envy, detraction, or ill will. No man's honours were ever a subject of more hearty delight to his friends."

As already stated, Mr. Prescott's historical works were highly successful as literary speculations. For many years previous to his death, he received an income of not less than £5,000 per annum from his copyrights. Early in life he married Miss Susan Amory, of Boston, who survives him, and by whom he had issue one son and two daughters.



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SAMUEL WARREN, ESQ. Q.C. D.C.L. F.R.S.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

SAMUEL WARREN, ESQ., Q.C. D.C.L. F.R.S. ETC.

SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., Q.C., Master in Lunacy, and formerly Member of Parliament for the borough of Midhurst, came, on his father's side, of a family of respectable yeomen, long established at Hopton, near Lowestoft, in the county of Suffolk. About the year 1790 his grandfather sold a small family property shortly after succeeding to it, and invested part of the proceeds in the purchase of a vessel, of which he took the command; but in the month of May, 1794, when off the Scilly Isles, the vessel was captured by a French frigate *(L'Insurgent)*, and all on board were taken prisoners to France, and sent inland.

Among them was Mr. Warren's father, then a youth, who happened to be on board at the time. Having undergone a captivity of eighteen months, they were released shortly after the fall of Robespierre, and an interesting account of their adventures will be found in *Blackwood's Magazine*, entitled "Narrative of a Captivity in France during the Reign of Terror," about twenty years ago communicated by the father of Mr. Warren. This gentleman, after having been for about twenty years a Wesleyan minister, became a clergyman of the Church of England; was ordained by the present Archbishop of Canterbury; and is now the Rector of All Souls' Parish, Ancoats, Manchester.

Mr. Samuel Warren, the subject of this memoir, is the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Warren, and was born on the 23rd of May, 1807, at an old and well known farm-house, called "The Rackery," in the parish of Gresford, Denbighshire, North Wales, then in the possession of his maternal grandfather. His mother, who was eminently distinguished by strength of intellect, piety, and amiability of character, died in 1823.

After studying about five years for the medical profession, which he was induced to relinquish, he went to Edinburgh University in the autumn of 1827. In the same year Dr. Tait, the present Bishop of London, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland were among his rivals and opponents in the College Debating Society. Mr. Warren gained several prizes, one of which was for poetry, and another for an essay on the subject of "Ancient and Modern Jurisprudence, as Illustrated by the Classics," both of which were very keenly contested. He then left the University of Edinburgh with the intention of proceeding to Cambridge to study for the Church; but again changing his views as to his future professional career, he returned to London and entered himself a student of the Inner Temple on the 3rd of November, 1828. After three years' pupilage he became, in October, 1831, a special pleader, and in a short time obtained a considerable practice and many pupils. He was called to the bar on the 17th of November, 1837, and first went the Northern Circuit in the spring of 1838. On the 8th of July, 1851, he received a silk gown from Lord Chancellor Truro, being elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in the ensuing Michaelmas Term.

On the 16th of August, 1852, he received the appointment of Recorder of Hull, in which position he won much public commendation; his periodical addresses to the juries were remarkable for the ability they exhibited. On February 26, 1859, he was appointed one of the two Masters in Lunacy by Lord Chancellor Chelmsford. This office is one of great public importance. Mr. Warren, as Master in Lunacy, has a salary of £2,000 per annum and a retiring pension of £1,200 per annum. Assisted by the second Master, it is his duty to visit and conduct all inquiries in cases of alleged lunacy; he has to preside where juries are demanded; to moderate the speeches of counsel; to go through evidence frequently extending over eight or ten days; to rake up the transactions of the whole life of the alleged lunatic; weigh carefully the nature of the evidence; and then lay it in an intelligible and digested form before the jury. Obviously, grave interests depend upon the wise, judicious, and skilful discharge of these duties. Mr. Warren's profound knowledge of human nature, as evidenced by his various writings, his long practice at the bar, his early education to the medical profession, and above all, his great experience in judicial matters, acquired while Recorder of Hull, are qualifications which eminently fit him for the post he now occupies.

On the 2nd of April, 1835, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and on the 9th of June, 1853, in company with Lord Macaulay, Mr. Grote, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Sir Archibald Alison, and others, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L., the occasion being the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Mr. Warren was the only Queen's Counsel so distinguished on that occasion. On the 10th of February, 1856, he was returned to Parliament, unopposed, for the borough of Midhurst, through the influence of the Earl of Egmont, in succession to the Hon. Spencer Walpole, on the latter becoming M.P. for the University of Cambridge.

The appointment of Mr. Samuel Warren to the Mastership in Lunacy did not, *ipso facto*, vacate his seat; but it would seem that the Lord Chancellor deemed that the holder of so important a judicial office ought not to sit in the House of Commons, on account of the engrossing nature of the duties he would be called upon to perform. Accordingly, Lord Chelmsford required Mr. Warren to elect between retaining his seat in Parliament and accepting the office offered to him. After a considerable interval of doubt Mr. Warren accepted the office, but not till after he had had the opportunity of bringing forward his well-known resolutions "On Education and Christianity in India," of which he had given notice on the first day of the Session. On February 24th he appeared in his place in the House, but only to state, with full explanations, that he had been compelled to withdraw his resolutions, by the want of that support on

which he had calculated and in deference to the earnest representations of Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Spooner, and others interested in the case to which the resolutions referred. Having made this explanation, to remove the possibility of any misconception of his motives in thus giving up his seat, Mr. Warren bade the Speaker and the House a respectful farewell, and his brief career in Parliament was brought to a close.

While a member of the House, Mr. Warren avowed himself, and undoubtedly continued to be, an Independent Conservative, giving a general support to the Earl of Derby, but taking no active share in party movements. He spoke on many important questions, particularly on the Conspiracy and Murder Bill, in which he opposed alike most of his own friends and Lord Palmerston's Government, as one of the famous "ninety-nine," and when ceasing to be a member, had on the Notices several important bills for Improving the Administration of the Criminal Law, and the Laws of Military and Naval Courts Martial, and on other subjects.

In addition to his labours as a Chamber Counsel and in Court, Mr. Warren has made many contributions to professional and popular literature, most of which are well known in this country and abroad. His earliest professional work was the "Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," which has long been a standard text-book in this country and America. In 1852 appeared his "Moral, Social, and Professional Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," originally delivered as lectures at the Incorporated Law Society of London, and published at the requisition of the President and Council. In 1853 he published his elaborate treatise on the "Parliamentary Election Law of the United Kingdom," and in 1856, his "Blackstone's Commentaries Systematically Abridged, with Large Additions," which met at once with a very large and rapid sale.

The chief of Mr. Samuel Warren's literary works are everywhere too well known to require more than a mere enumeration in this sketch. The "Diary of a Late Physician," "Ten Thousand a Year," and "Now and Then," have been equally popular in England, America, the Colonies, and on the Continent, where they have been translated into most of the existing languages. The first two works were originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, to which periodical he continues to be a contributor of articles on general subjects.

Of "Ten Thousand a Year" a distinguished contributor to the "*Revue des deux Mondes*" (M. Forgues) recently spoke in that journal in the following terms, in contrasting in a tone of remarkable candour, the character and scope of Mr. Warren's writings and those of M. de Balzac:—

"We consider *Gammon* the real hero of this mixed drama, which at once resembles 'Othello' and 'Les Plaideurs' of Racine; the Satan of this 'epopaia,' which brings to one's memory at once 'Paradise Lost' and the 'Lutrin.' Consummate skill, perfect hypocrisy, indomitable energy, unbounded ambition—there you have *Gammon*. • • • • This is thrown forth into bold relief; and thus is individualised this remarkable character. We dwell much upon it because both as regarding human nature and local circumstances—as touching the strongly-defined lights and shadows which are yet so harmoniously blended together—we have not among all the creations of modern novelists found one so exact, so true, so complete. Let us institute a comparison between *Gammon* and that galley slave whose wonderful '*avatars*' M. de Balzac takes such delight in telling! The fantastic apparition will vanish in the presence of that *other* image, so strongly conceived and reproduced; the silly weak sketch will turn pale by the side of the truthful and substantial painting! Again, how far above M. de Balzac rises Warren! He troubles not our conscience; he shakes not eternal principles, nor wholesome faith. He strips not even the wicked of all claim to our compassion; and he knows how, without offending our just discernment, to make us feel a deep interest in the painful expiation of a criminal punished by himself. And now let us boldly put the question, Is not genius far better thus employed, and the cause of art itself further advanced, than by an author who considers it his greatest glory to place some chimerical crown of light on the smooth but polluted forehead of a miserable convict?"

Amongst other works of Mr. Warren, that which has attracted most notice, and occasioned much contrariety of opinion among critics, is the "Lily and the Bee," a sort of prose poem in honour of the Great Exhibition. This was published, as may be supposed, in 1851.

Mr. Warren married, on the 2nd of July, 1831, Eliza, only child of the late James Ballenger, Esq., of Woodford Bridge House, Essex, by whom he has issue a daughter and two sons, one recently ordained and a scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and the other a scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

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THE HONOURABLE

Mr. JUSTICE HALIBURTON, M.P. &c.

Sam Slick &c.

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THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON, D.C.L. M.P. ETC.

THE HON. THOMAS CHANDLER HALIBURTON, D.C.L., is a native of Windsor, a small town in the British colony of Nova Scotia, where he was born in the month of December, 1796.

He is descended from an ancient family bearing the same name, which was known in Scotland upwards of three centuries ago. In the early part of the eighteenth century, towards the close of the reign of Queen Anne, the family emigrated to Boston, in the United States. About one hundred years later the leading members of the family appear to have removed to the Province of Nova Scotia, where they have since been established. Mr. T. C. Haliburton, the subject of the present biographical sketch, is the only son of the late Mr. William Haliburton, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Nova Scotia, by Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Major Grant, an officer of considerable professional reputation, who fell while resisting an attack made by a body of rebels in the revolutionary war of North America.

Mr. Haliburton was educated first at the Grammar School of Windsor (N.S.), and afterwards at the University of King's College in the same province. At the time he was removed to the latter establishment—which was then considered one of the most successful educational institutions in America—the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Brazenoze College, Oxford, officiated as President, while the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Trinity College, Dublin, fulfilled the duties of Vice-President. Among the scholars under the tuition of these reverend gentlemen contemporaneously with Mr. Haliburton, there were several who were destined to achieve celebrity in their respective spheres. One became the Chief Justice of Gibraltar; four won their way to the Bench, and attained professional distinction in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; two received appointments as Judges in New Brunswick; one became distinguished as a Queen's Counsel at the English Bar; while another, also a native of Nova Scotia, after a brilliant military career in the service of her Majesty in India, won a name of world-wide celebrity by his heroic defence of Lucknow; we allude, of course, to the gallant General—Sir John Inglis, K.C.B. Mr. Haliburton held a prominent place among the pupils of King's College until the year 1817, when he quitted the academy; before he left he secured various prizes, different marks of esteem from the professors, and had graduated with distinguished honours. At an early period of his studies he evinced a taste for the pursuit of literature. In a closely-contested trial for the prize for an English essay "On the Advantages Derived from a Knowledge of the Classics"—in which competition many were engaged—Mr. Haliburton came off victorious. Besides this prize, he obtained other honours for his skill in composition.

At the conclusion of his collegiate career, Mr. Haliburton had to make his choice of a profession, and preferring the prospect afforded by the bar he entered upon the necessary course of study. In due time he became qualified, and thenceforward practised as an advocate. Occupying his leisure hours in his favourite pursuit of literature, he communicated to one of the Halifax (N. S.) journals a series of humorous and descriptive papers under the assumed signature of "Sam Slick." Encouraged by the success which attended the serial publication of these articles, he afterwards issued them in a collected form, having chosen the title of "The Clockmaker; or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville." In the meantime he published a work of considerable interest and importance called "An Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia." This was issued in two volumes 8vo, and had a very extensive sale. It was not only widely circulated, but the author was fortunate enough to receive, through the Speaker of the Assembly, the public thanks of the legislature of the province in acknowledgment of the national character, scope, and merit of his work. To the present day it is looked upon in the colony as a standard book. The success of the first "Sam Slick" was so remarkable that the author was induced to continue the subject in a second series, which he produced in two volumes in the years 1838 and 1840. This series was no less fortunate. As in the first, Mr. Haliburton undertook to depict the peculiarities of character and dialect of the itinerant tradesman of the United States; his self-conceit, his audacious bearing, his cunning, and his speculative, yet singularly sagacious disposition. The author's task was so well performed that the work became exceedingly popular wherever the English language was read; and, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the translation of idiom and peculiarities of dialect, "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker" was speedily produced in several of the Continental languages, and apparently equally appreciated.

Before the appearance of his next work, "The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England," Mr. Haliburton paid a visit to this country, and having mingled in the best society, he was enabled to combine a faithful view of high-life in England with a series of fresh adventures and eccentricities on the part of his imaginary clockmaker. "The minute accuracy of description," says one of our author's critics, "the practical good sense, combined with sly humour, and the droll comparisons, all conveyed in the Yankee vernacular, render the work exceedingly popular in England as well as in America." In 1851 Mr. Haliburton published his "Rule and Misrule of the English in America," and in the following year produced his "Traits of American Humour." The next issue from his prolific pen was "Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances; or, What he Said, Did, or Invented," which work made its appearance in 1853. Two years afterwards he presented his "Nature and Human Nature." In this, the most important of our author's recent works,

we find the same shrewd observation, the same quaint dialect, and the same peculiar humour which distinguish the works already enumerated.

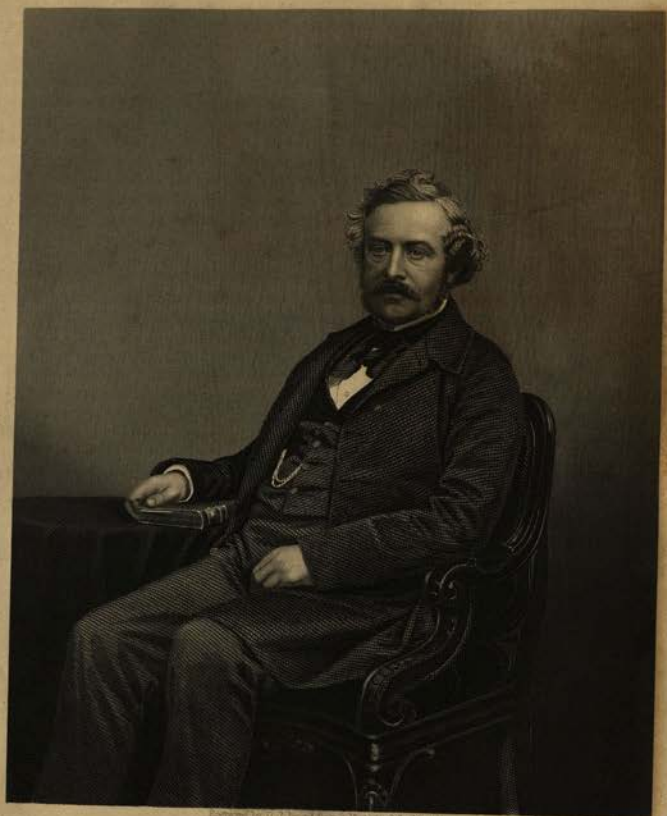
In addition to the above, Mr. Justice Haliburton is the author of "The Letter Bag of the Great Western," "The Bubbles of Canada," "Letters of a Colonist," "The Old Judge; or, Life in a Colony," &c.

His career at the Nova Scotian bar was very successful. After his first visit to England, Mr. Haliburton practised his profession at Annapolis, the former capital of the province. He soon obtained a lucrative practice, and a high reputation as an advocate. He was elected to represent the county in the General Assembly, and, taking an active part in the different debates, he became a prominent member of the legislative body. In 1828, he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Central Court of Common Pleas, and, until the year 1840, he discharged the functions of that important office with unvarying zeal, sagacity, and ability. In the latter year the Court of Common Pleas was abolished, and the Justice's services were transferred to the Supreme Court. In February, 1856, he resigned his office as Judge in this court, and soon afterwards removed to England.

At the general election of April-May, 1859, Mr. Justice Haliburton was put in nomination for Launceston, in the county of Cornwall. No opposition being offered, the honourable gentleman was duly elected to represent that borough in the Commons House of Parliament. In his speech of acknowledgment he thanked the electors, "not merely in his own name, but on behalf of 4,000,000 of British subjects on the other side of the water, who up to the present time had not had one individual in the House of Commons through whom they might be heard." The new Member for Launceston took his seat in the House as a Conservative, but at the same time declared himself to be "a representative of all parties rather than a party man." During the session he joined in some of the debates, and spoke occasionally at public meetings. At a large meeting at Tynemouth, Mr. William Lindsay, M.P., having spoken of the *usefulness* of the humorous works of "Sam Slick," the following characteristic reply was elicited from Mr. Haliburton:—"Mr. Lindsay has alluded to my books, and said there was an object of usefulness in them. In that he is right, for I should indeed feel ashamed of myself—it would be very unsuitable and very incompatible with the situation of a judge, which I have held in another part of the world—if I should sit down and write a jest-book to make people laugh. That would be a very undignified employment for a judge, and a very unprofitable one; but I thought I might do a very great service to my countrymen—for I am a native of the other side of the water—provided I could convey to them certain truths, which, I thought, would either be too homely for them to care much about, or too dry for them, unless, like doctors' pills, they had a little sugar put round them. I therefore wrapt them with a little humour, in order that when people read them for amusement they might find that they had learned something they did not know before. Otherwise I should be ashamed to have written a mere jest-book."

The honourable gentleman has been twice married; on the occasion of his first visit to England he espoused Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Lawrence Neville, of the 19th Light Dragoons, by whom he had a large family. This lady died in 1840. In 1856, Mr. Haliburton married Sarah Harriet, daughter of the late W. Mostyn Owen, Esq., of Woodhouse, Shropshire.

In the year 1858, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Mr. Justice Haliburton by the University of Oxford.



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MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, ESQ.

Author of Proverbial Philosophy &c. &c.

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MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L. F.R.S.

This distinguished writer is entitled to a prominent place in our Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages. Among the many celebrities of the day, few have earned a literary reputation in a way less beholden to the critics, and yet more likely to be permanent, than has the author of "Proverbial Philosophy." Often heard of, though seldom seen, living a retired country life, a member of no club (not even the University, though a Christchurch man, nor the Garrick, though a poet and a novelist), personally unknown to editors and reviewers, and rarely mixing in London society, Dr. Martin Farquhar Tupper is, to most of his readers, quite a *nominis umbra*.

The family of which Mr. Tupper is the present representative comes of an old Huguenot stock, known as Topper in Germany (the celebrated writer, Rodolphe Topper, belonged to the same root), Toupard, in the Low Countries and France; Tupper, being the English and American form of the name. It appears that the family were exiled from Hesse Cassel, for their Protestant opinions, by the Emperor Charles V., in 1548. Three years afterwards, Henry Tupper, to whom the lineage of our author is traced in a direct line, settled in Guernsey, where his descendants have ever since ranked among the first in that island, both for wealth and position. In the reign of William and Mary, a massive gold chain and medal, with some heraldic honours, were given to an ancestor, for services rendered at the battle of La Hogue; and at Bunker's Hill, another ancestor, Major John Tupper, commanded after the death of Pitcairn. A branch of the family was among the Pilgrim Fathers of the United States, and many of the name are still to be found there.

Dr. Tupper, the Poet and Proverbial Philosopher, now under notice, is the eldest son of a well-known medical practitioner, Martin Tupper, Esq., F.R.S., whose long career of usefulness and prosperity is still remembered by a large circle. If this gentleman did not attain to acknowledged honours his modesty alone was in fault, as he twice refused a baronetcy; offered, in the first instance, by Lord Liverpool, and in the second, by the Duke of Wellington. His son, Martin Farquhar, was born July 17, 1810; he was educated principally at the Charter House, under Dr. Russell, and duly took his degrees at Christchurch College, Oxford, graduating B.A. in 1832, M.A. in 1835, and D.C.L. in 1847. At college, he was one of the famous class which comprised the names of Gladstone, Dalhousie, Elgin, Canning, Newcastle, and Cornewall Lewis.

After obtaining his degree, Mr. Tupper entered himself as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in the year 1835; but has never practised as a barrister. The Muses, if such antiquated idealities may be now-a-days personified, weaned him very early from the drier study of Themis, and the first half of the work, "Proverbial Philosophy," we are told, was written in a lawyer's chambers at 21, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, in 1836. This production, recognized at its first appearance as one of originality and undoubted merit, served to win an early popularity for its author. The original edition achieved but a moderate degree of success, and its first appearance in America was almost a failure; but growing in public estimation, the demand for "Proverbial Philosophy" increased from year to year, and although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the book was first issued from the press, it still commands a steady sale, at the rate of 5,000 copies annually.

A perfect list of Mr. Tupper's published works is not easy to arrive at, seeing that in his case, as in that of most of our modern authors, several of his contributions to literature are anonymous; but the following are the principal of those he has acknowledged to be his own:—"Proverbial Philosophy," which, in addition to a circulation of upwards of one hundred thousand copies in England, and nearly half a million in America, has been translated into several of the Continental languages. "A Septuagint of Worthies" (1839), being sonnets and essays on seventy famous men and women. "An Author's Mind" (1841), containing skeletons of thirty unpublished books. "The Crock of Gold," "Heart," and "Twins" (1844), three tales on covetousness, &c., which went through many editions. "Probabilities; an Aid to Faith" (1847), "A Thousand Lines," "Hactenus," "Geraldine," "Lyrics," "Ballads for the Times," "Things to Come," "A Dirge for Wellington," "Church Ballads," "White Slavery Ballads," "American Ballads," "Rifle Ballads," "King Alfred," a patriotic play; "King Alfred's Poems," &c.

Since 1856 Mr. Tupper has published "Paterfamilias's Diary of Everybody's Tour;" "The Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith," a vigorous and unsparing whipper of "wicked wives, bad servants, dull parsons, hypocritical mercymongers, and zoilistical critics;" and last, not least, the picturesque biographical novel of "Stephan Langton," which has been described as a perfect pre-Raphaelite reproduction of Old England in the days of King John. Mr. Tupper has led the forlorn hope in many projects which have since achieved success. "Æsop Smith," for instance, helped to the divorce reform, as the "American Ballads" did to international kindliness with our Transatlantic cousins. To Liberian colonisation Mr. Tupper was an early friend, and has given a gold medal for the encouragement of African literature; while towards the Rifle Club Movement, which has recently occupied so much public attention, no man has contributed more than the subject of this memoir. For many years he has, both in nervous prose and vigorous verse, endeavoured to stimulate our rulers to their duty in the matter, and he lives to see many of his

suggestions adopted by acclamation. Mr. Tupper has been honoured by distinctions from several crowned heads, and he has received the Prussian gold medal for science and art. In 1835 he married Isabella, only daughter of A. W. Devis, Esq., by whom he has a family of three daughters and four sons.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in the year 1845.

As an author Mr. Tupper has been more favoured by the general public than by the critics. He seems to have elicited more antagonistic criticism than any other author living; but the success of his literary works has not been retarded. He has proceeded quietly on his upward way apparently heedless of critical censure, and almost equally careless of the praise of his admirers; a course not likely to conciliate foes nor to encourage friends, but one very characteristic of the man in his isolated self-dependence. Once only has he noticed his "malignants," as he termed them, and "modern Zoilism," as we have heard a friend of Mr. Tupper's say, "is not likely either to forgive or to forget the lash of Æsop Smith."

In estimating our author's pretensions to the acknowledged popularity he has earned, it is necessary to take him in the three phases of poet, prose writer, and proverbialist. As a lyric poet, while no one would think of calling Mr. Tupper a great one, few will be disposed to deny him the praise of being a good one. He is neat in expression, touching in sentiment, of the highest moral principle, and very facile and melodious in his rhymes and rhythms; in composition so rapid as to be almost an improvisatore, and sometimes rising into the inspiration of genius, though more usually owing his attractions to the pleasing, the religious, or the pathetic in nature; while on every national occasion, whether it be a Harvest Hymn, a Rifle Call, an Indian Mutiny, or the laying of the Atlantic Cable, his timely ballads are always looked for, and speedily attain popularity. As a prose writer, Mr. Tupper is quaint, epigrammatic, and picturesque. There are scenes in his "Crock of Gold" and his "Stephan Langton" not easily to be matched as specimens of word painting. However, it is probably a true criticism to observe that the proverbial character is too much discernible in his narrations, and that he is essentially everywhere more fragmentary than is usual in our best prose writers. In fact, he has an independent style of his own which conflicting criticism has abundantly both praised and censured. It is, then, as the proverbial philosopher, the modern moral essayist, in the good old style of King Solomon, that our author exhibits his chief excellence. Certainly, it is by "Proverbial Philosophy" that Mr. Martin Tupper has attained his present reputation in the literary world. As we have already stated, the work has been severely handled by very many critics, but, we believe, it has not yet been noticed by any of the Quarterly Reviews.

One word should be added in reference to Mr. Tupper's rapidity of thought and execution: this appears to be his characteristic. All his books, no less than his occasional lyrics, are the quick and almost unpremeditated offspring of a mind keen, independent, and conscientious; of a writer essentially of the true poetic nature, impulsive, sensitive, creative.

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JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, ESQ. F.R.S.

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J. W. GILBART, ESQ. F.R.S.

James William Gilbart, Esq., F.R.S., though of Cornish descent, was born in London, March 21, 1794. The name Gilbart is said to be peculiar to Cornwall; Gilbert is common to several other counties.

In the year 1813, when just nineteen years of age, he entered as junior clerk in a London bank, and there remained till the panic of December, 1825, when that establishment and several others were compelled to stop payment; but the bank in which Mr. Gilbart was engaged paid all their creditors in full, with interest, a few months afterwards. He was for several years a member of a debating society called the "Athenian," of which the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., Baron Channell, and several gentlemen now at the Bar were also members. He was afterwards a member of the Union Society, a debating club formed in 1825 by Mr. John Stuart Mill; and of which Lord Macaulay was also a member. About this time Mr. Gilbart assisted in the formation of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, the first establishment of the kind designed for the education of the middle classes. Mr. Gilbart became a liberal contributor to the cheap periodicals. None of his contributions have been published separately; but he has recently issued printed selections for the perusal of his friends. These are, "The Social Effects of the Reformation," extracted from a series of letters he wrote in the years 1824 and 1825 in reply to Cobbett's "History of the Reformation;" "The Preacher and the Platform," selections from a series of Essays written in the years 1822 and 1823; and the "Philosophy of History," written, but not printed, in the year 1826. On losing his first situation Mr. Gilbart accepted the office of cashier in a large establishment near Birmingham; but the office being distasteful to him, and the atmosphere of smoke in which he lived being injurious to his lungs, he resigned and went into Cornwall for the restoration of his health.

In the beginning of 1827 he returned to London and published his first work on Banking:—"A Practical Treatise on Banking; containing an Account of the London and Country Banks, a View of the Joint-Stock Banks of Scotland and Ireland, with a Summary of the Evidence Delivered before the Parliamentary Committees relative to the Suppression of Notes under Five Pounds in those Countries." A few months after the publication of this work Mr. Gilbart was appointed Manager of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and opened a branch at Kilkenny. In 1829 he was promoted to the managership of a larger branch at Waterford.

As at Kilkenny, Mr. Gilbart published in the local papers various articles on Banking with the view of circulating a correct knowledge of the system then introduced; and, associating himself with several gentlemen of local influence, he established the Waterford Literary and Scientific Institution on the plan of the Institution in the City of London already referred to; besides which, he found time to give a series of lectures on subjects so varied and extensive, that those who knew how industriously and indefatigably he applied himself to business were at a loss to imagine how he could find time to acquire such knowledge and accomplishments. He delivered ten lectures during the first session of the society. Of these five were upon Ancient Commerce, comprising the commerce of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Tyre, and Carthage, and that of the Ancients with the East Indies. The subjects of the remaining five were the "Philosophy of Language," "The Means of Preserving the Sight," "The Agriculture of the West of England," "Scientific Terms," and "The Commerce of Waterford." While he was thus engaged, his labours as a practical banker were signally successful; and his reputation for prudence, intelligence, and ability becoming known in London, he received an invitation which induced him to leave Ireland and settle in the metropolis. It was in 1833 that a Committee was first formed for the establishment of a Joint-Stock Bank in London. Almost the first duty of the Committee was to seek an efficient Manager. Without having any personal knowledge whatever of Mr. Gilbart, and guided entirely by that gentleman's reputation in Ireland, they made him an offer to become their Manager. Having received another invitation from a similar establishment then in the course of formation, Mr. Gilbart came to London, and, after an interview with both parties, engaged with the London and Westminster Bank on the 10th of October, 1833. He signed the first letters of allotment of shares on the following day, and soon afterwards entered upon the regular duties of his new office.

Mr. Gilbart's antecedents were calculated to qualify him for this post. He had been engaged thirteen years in a London Bank, by which he had acquired a perfect knowledge of London Banking, and, moreover, was favourably known as an author on the subject; besides which he had for six years and a half fulfilled the onerous duties of Manager in a Joint-Stock Bank, a young establishment which had to contend against popular ignorance and a chartered rival—two of the opponents that a new bank in London would probably have to encounter. The Bank was opened March 10th, 1834.

In the limited space to which these biographical sketches are confined, it would be impossible to present even an outline of the history of the London and Westminster Bank. As General Manager from the commencement, Mr. Gilbart had to encounter the violent opposition of interested and influential bodies which met its rise and early progress. He had to conquer the apathy and distrust of the public, and to contend against law proceedings,

injunctions, adverse bills in Parliament, and other formidable difficulties. All were successively overcome, and at length he had the gratification of seeing the Bank prosper to a remarkable extent. Year by year it increased in importance, until it became one of the largest and richest Joint-Stock Companies in the kingdom. An excellently written history of the undertaking was produced by Mr. Gilbart in 1847, which was printed for private circulation.

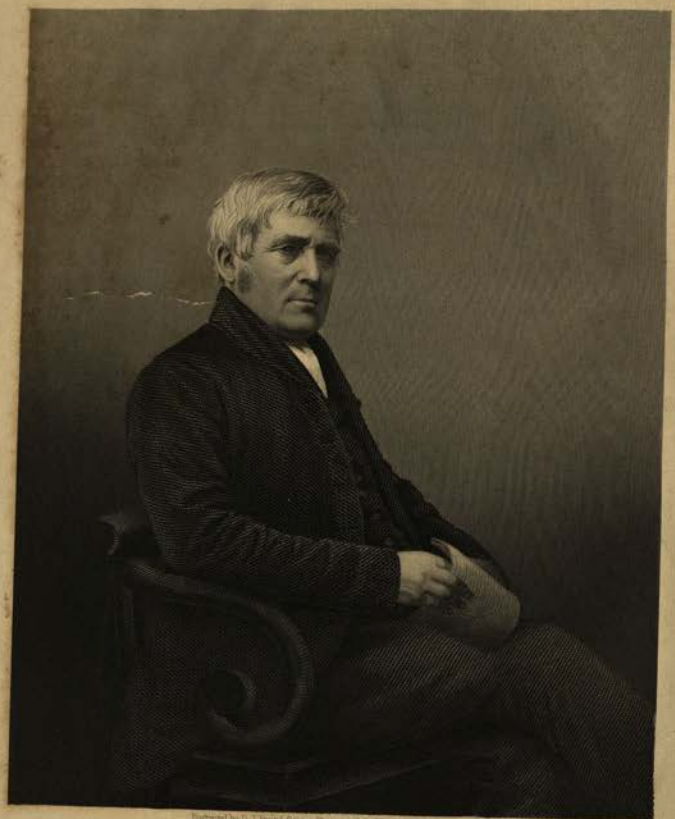
About two years after the opening of the Bank, a spirit of general speculation arose which became directed towards the establishment of Joint-Stock Banks throughout the country. It being thought that some of these new Banks might appoint the London and Westminster Bank to be their agent, Mr. Gilbart assisted in the formation of several. To secure a right to attend their meetings he took shares, and, profiting by the fluency of address acquired in former days, he urged upon all the shareholders and directors the duty and advantage of forming their business relations with Joint-Stock Banks in London. The London and Westminster thus obtained a large and valuable country connection. In this year the Directors, under the advice of Mr. Gilbart, opened branches in Holborn, Oxford-street, Southwark, and Whitechapel, all of which were very successful.

In June, 1837, Mr. Gilbart was examined as a witness before the Committee of the House of Commons upon Joint-Stock Banks. This Committee was appointed "to inquire into the operation of the Acts permitting the establishment of Joint-Stock Banks in England and Ireland under certain restrictions, and whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the provisions of those Acts." The Committee had made a hostile report in 1836, but this session they resolved only to report the evidence. In the course of the same year, the Bank of England obtained an injunction against the London and Westminster, prohibiting their accepting any bills drawn at less than six months after date. It was supposed that this decision would be fatal to the connection with the country banks, but it was not so. When in Ireland, Mr. Gilbart had seen bills drawn by the Bank of Ireland upon the Bank of England, without acceptance, and it occurred to him that the country establishments might draw on the London and Westminster Bank in the same manner. With the sanction of his Directors, he visited all the country banks and made the suggestion. It was universally adopted, and consequently the London and Westminster lost none of its connections.

The "Association of Joint-Stock Banks" was formed in the latter part of 1838, and all such establishments in England, Wales, and Ireland, were invited to send a representative to attend a public meeting in London. This meeting appointed from their number a committee "to communicate with the Government and to promote the passing of such laws as might be beneficial to Joint-Stock Banks." This Committee was styled "The Committee of Deputies," and those members that resided in London were authorised to act, in ordinary matters, on behalf of the whole Committee. Mr. P. M. Stewart, M.P., a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, was the Chairman, Mr. Oliver Vile, the Manager of the Westminster Branch, was the Honorary Secretary, and the circulars to the Banks and the correspondence with the Government were written chiefly by Mr. Gilbart. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time was Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), who had been a Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland during the time that Mr. Gilbart was a Manager in that establishment. The Government were thus readily accessible upon banking questions, and several important improvements in the laws respecting Joint-Stock Banks were passed on the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In consequence of the "pressure" of 1839, a select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1840, "to inquire into the effects produced on the circulation of the country by the various banking establishments issuing notes payable on demand." Mr. Vincent Stuckey and Mr. Gilbart represented the English Joint-Stock Banks by request, and they received the thanks of those Companies for the manner in which they had given their evidence. In 1844, Sir Robert Peel passed his Act, renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, and regulating other Banks; by this enactment, the London and Westminster and other similar Banks acquired the power of suing and being sued by their public officer, and to accept bills at less than six months after date. Another pressure on the money market occurred in 1847, when both Houses appointed a Committee of Inquiry, the chief question being "whether the pressure of 1847 was produced in whole or in part by the Act of 1844?" To this Mr. Gilbart gave an answer, in the fifth edition of his "Practical Treatise," published in 1849.

A prize of £100 was offered by Mr. Gilbart, in January, 1851, for the best Essay "On the Adaptation of Recent Inventions collected at the Great Exhibition of 1851 to the Purposes of Practical Banking." The prize was won by Mr. Granville Sharpe, of Norwich. In 1854, the object for which Mr. Gilbart had frequently contended, viz., the admission of the Joint-Stock Banks into the Clearing House was attained. In 1859, he published his "Logic of Banking;" and in the course of the same year, the Directors of the Bank, in acknowledgment of his long and eminent services, passed a resolution to allow him to retire at the close of the year with a pension of £1,500 per annum. They intimated, in addition, that they would recommend him to the Proprietors for the first vacancy at the Board.

Mr. Gilbart is a bachelor; he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Life-member of several Literary and Scientific Associations, and a Member of the Council of the Statistical Society.



Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Whitlock of Birmingham

THE LATE

JOSEPH STURGE,

Birmingham

DIED, 14TH NOV., 1859.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY LIMITED

198 STRAND & 227 REGENT STREET, LONDON

THE LATE JOSEPH STURGE.

THE eminent philanthropist whose public career we are about to sketch was born at Elberton, in the county of Gloucester, on the 2nd of August, 1793. He belonged to a Quaker family of wealth and high respectability, being the second son of Joseph Sturge, an opulent farmer of Elberton, and the sixth in direct succession who bore that name.

Before attaining his majority Mr. Joseph Sturge worked on the farm at Elberton, and undertook the management of his father's business affairs. At the age of eighteen, while thus occupied, he was drawn for the militia; but, in obedience to the principles of the sect of which he was a member, and in accordance with his feelings as a man opposed to arms, he refused to obey the call. He allowed the law to take its course without paying the penalty usually exacted; certain produce on the farm was therefore seized and sold to pay the fine incurred by his refusal. In after years he suffered in a similar manner for his strict adherence to the principles of the Society of Friends; his goods and chattels having been frequently seized during his residence at Edgbaston, Birmingham, for Church-rates, which he conscientiously and consistently objected to pay. In the summer of 1815, having become of age, and desiring to enter more extensively into business operations, he established himself at Bewdley as a corn merchant. Fortunate from the first, he prospered, and soon obtained an increasing trade. In 1822 he removed to Birmingham, where he continued to reside until the day of his death. Thenceforward he carried on business both at Birmingham and Gloucester—his brother, Alderman Charles Sturge, being his partner at the latter place. By dint of enterprise, energy, and integrity, he and his brother succeeded in establishing one of the first houses in England, the business done by their firm constituting in recent years a large proportion of the trade of the port of Gloucester, where their warehouses were chiefly situated. In 1834 Mr. Joseph Sturge married Eliza, the only daughter of Mr. James Cropper, of the Dingle, Liverpool, and thus became related to the extensive and philanthropic family of which that eminent man was the centre. The lady died, however, shortly after the marriage, and Mr. Sturge remained a widower until 1846, when he espoused, secondly, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Barnard Dickenson, of Colebrook Dale, by whom he had a family of one son and four daughters.

At a very early age the subject of our memoir commenced his career of Christian usefulness and philanthropy. He associated himself with those of his community who were most distinguished for their practical benevolence, and with their co-operation he made active exertions in the cause of social virtue and freedom. The abrogation of slavery, the inculcation of temperance, and the preservation of peace, were among the objects for which he laboured in the early part of his life with remarkable energy, and to which he constantly devoted himself during a period of more than forty years. He subscribed large amounts in furtherance of different works of charity, local or otherwise. He established and maintained at his own expense the first reformatory set on foot in the midland district; he took great personal interest in all educational movements, and did duty himself Sunday after Sunday as Superintendent of the Severn-street schools in Birmingham; he devoted several acres of valuable land to the purpose of a free play-ground for the working classes; he became President of the Birmingham Temperance Society, President of the Band of Hope Union, and invariably showed himself ready to give counsel and substantial aid to every practical scheme of social improvement.

When the Anti-Corn Law question was in agitation, Mr. Joseph Sturge was an active adherent to the creed of the Free Traders. He was a liberal supporter of the League when that movement first sprang into existence, and was a ready and eloquent advocate from the platform when the agitation was at its height; besides which, he used his personal influence among a wide circle of friends to obtain supporters to the cause.

From time to time, Mr. Sturge made attempts to enter the House of Commons, but his efforts were never attended with success. Professing Liberal principles, and advocating a large extension of the Suffrage, he contested Nottingham in 1838, but was not elected. In 1840, he appeared as a candidate for Birmingham; he did not go to the poll, however, his friends having withdrawn his name, upon an understanding that the whole of the Liberal party would support him on the next vacancy. This occurred in 1844, when Mr. Sturge was again brought forward; but the arrangement referred to was not carried out, and the result was the return of the Tory candidate, Mr. Spooner. As a member of the Peace Society, Mr. Sturge attended Brussels at the first of that remarkable series of Peace Congresses which continued to be held annually in the principal cities of Europe until 1852; he was present at every meeting, and had a great share in conducting the proceedings. In 1848, he paid his memorable visit to the members of the Provisional Government of France, and had repeated interviews with Lamartine and Arago; the result was a decree which reflected great honour upon that temporary rule, viz.:—the abolition of slavery throughout the French Colonies.

In January and February, 1854, just before the commencement of hostilities against Russia, the name of Mr. Joseph Sturge was brought prominently before the public in connection with the Quakers' ineffectual, but not less praiseworthy, effort to save Europe from the horrors of war. Accompanied by Henry Pease, of Darlington, and Robert Charleton, of Bristol, both highly respected members of the Society of Friends, Mr. Joseph Sturge made a journey to

St. Petersburg to present an address to the Emperor of Russia, to induce his Imperial Majesty to endeavour to resort to arbitration, rather than to warfare, to settle the difficulties of the moment. Mr. Sturge and his companions went out as a deputation representing the Society of Friends of England. They left London on the 20th of January, and proceeded direct to their destination without any introduction or letters of any kind. Arriving on the 2nd of February, they made application to Count Nesselrode, by whom they were very courteously received. The Friends justified their departure from the etiquette observed in communications with the imperial person or government by foreigners, on the ground that theirs was a religious, and in no sense a political mission. The Emperor received them on the 10th of February, and listened to their address with the most courteous attention. His Majesty detained the delegates some time in conversation, giving them what he termed "an explanation of his differences with their Government." He then introduced the Friends to the Grand Duchess Olga, who also conversed in an affable manner. The business of the deputation concluded, the Czar shook each of them cordially by the hand and invited them to stay some days in the Palace at St. Petersburg. Thus, these three simple, upright, honest men commanded from the haughty Emperor of all the Russias a respect which neither generals, nobles, nor kings could win even from his courtesy. For several days afterwards the Friends remained in St. Petersburg. Crowds followed them in every direction; they were popular among all classes, and were visited by the highest of the aristocracy of Russia. Finally, they returned to England, leaving a very favourable impression at St. Petersburg by the mildness and benevolence of their demeanour, by the evident sincerity of their religious views, and by the eminently Christian character of their undertaking.

Mr. Sturge continued his exertions as a Peace man to the very close of his eminently useful life. Only a few days before his sudden death on the 14th of May, 1859, he was to have presided over the annual meeting of the Peace Society in London. But it was ordained otherwise. The meeting assembled on the day appointed, when Mr. Joseph Pease was called to the chair. Having passed a resolution, in which the Society expressed "their deep sense of the singular excellence and beauty of Mr. Sturge's life and character, and their high appreciation of his eminent and extensive usefulness in the service of God and man," the meeting proceeded to the consideration of a report which had special reference to the deceased gentleman, and is too interesting to be omitted in the present sketch:—"The first duty which the committee of the Peace Society has to perform this year in presenting their report to their constituents, is one as unexpected as it is mournful. At their last anniversary it was their privilege and pleasure to propose to their friends the name of their honoured and beloved friend Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, as the future president of their association—a proposal the entire fitness of which was so instantly recognised by all, that it met with a cordial and unanimous response. Having accepted that office with the simplicity and modesty that was natural to his character, he entered upon its duties, as he did upon whatever work he took in hand, with an energy and thoroughness which in him sprang from the depths of a most earnest and conscientious nature. In the course of the year he accompanied two other friends on a visit to several of our auxiliaries in the country, with a view to their revival and reorganization. During that journey, though to the apprehension of those around him his usual strength and cheerfulness seemed little abated, he appears to have had some foreboding consciousness of his approaching departure; for when affectionately inviting the young friends whom he had an opportunity of addressing to come forward to the help of the Peace cause, he scarcely ever did so without declaring his strong conviction that it was the last time he should ever be permitted to speak to them on the subject; while he also expressed the deep satisfaction he should feel in devoting the brief remnant of his own life to so sacred a cause—allusions which were sufficiently touching at the time, but which, to those who heard them, are now clothed with an inexpressibly pathetic significance."

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall

WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.

Commander of the "Great Eastern" Steam Ship

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM HARRISON.

COMMANDER OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HARRISON, the gallant seaman to whose skill and judgment the greatest ship in the world is confided, is a native of Cumberland, having first seen the light at Maryport, in that county, in the month of October, 1812.

He is the son of a captain in the merchant service, whose career from boyhood upwards was spent upon the deep, and who long had the reputation of being one of the most efficient officers afloat. Very early in life the lad who was destined to achieve a command far more important than any hitherto held in the merchant service, evinced a marked predilection for nautical pursuits, and determined to become a sailor, in spite of his father's wish that he should devote himself to some industrial occupation on shore. After having made a probationary voyage in a vessel commanded by the elder Captain Harrison, which voyage had the effect of stimulating young William's desire for a seafaring life, the boy was apprenticed in the usual manner, and sailed from Liverpool in October, 1825, about the time he attained his thirteenth year. Active, cheerful, and intelligent, and, moreover, educated better than lads in his position generally are, he soon won the friendship of his mates and the approbation of his superior officers. Step by step he rose in favour, and became so well known as an efficient seaman that he obtained a command within a few months after the term of his apprenticeship had expired. The earlier years of his career as a commander were passed in the East and West Indies, and on the coast of South America. Here he remained for a considerable period, during which he held the command successively of eight or nine sailing ships engaged in trade. By intelligent and indefatigable attention to the duties of his position, he earned for himself an invaluable reputation. Accomplishing his voyages in the shortest space of time, and incurring fewer losses than any other captain in the same employ, it was not long before he was considered one of the best officers in the service. During the eight years he was thus engaged, Captain Harrison had frequent opportunities of showing his courage and qualifications for command in times of difficulty. In the course of the numerous squabbles among the rival powers in South America, he was more than once in action, and always acquitted himself with great credit.

In the year 1842 Captain Harrison was invited to accept the command of one of the vessels belonging to the Company owning the fleet of Atlantic steamers known as the Cunard Line, trading between Liverpool and North America. Accepting this appointment, the gallant Captain took charge of the *Arcadia*, in which vessel he made many rapid voyages across the Atlantic. Subsequently he was shifted to the *Britannia*, and from thence to the *Cambria*. Under his command, both of these vessels became celebrated for safe and quick passages. As the exigencies of the service demanded, and as enlarged steamers were added to the fleet of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Company, Captain Harrison's command was shifted. From time to time he acted as Captain successively of the *Hibernia*, the *America*, the *Canada*, the *Africa*, and the *Arabia*. Captain Harrison remained in the service of this Company nearly fifteen years, achieving in the meantime a great reputation as an Atlantic navigator; and when it is remembered that during the early portion of the time indicated every Cunard Steamer crossed the ocean ten times, and, during the latter portion, no less than fourteen times a year, it will be readily understood how the Captain's voyages to and from England and America number something over *one hundred and eighty*. He says himself, "I counted up one hundred and fifty-seven, and then left off."

In reference to the natural abilities, acquired skill, and complete self-possession of Captain Harrison, a contemporary relates the following interesting anecdote:—"Leaving New York once after the prevalence of heavy south-west gales, which had silted up the bar to the extent of a foot or two, and the *Africa*, of which ship he was then in command, being very deeply laden, the vessel touched the bar as she was passing over it. The pilot in charge called out instantly to 'stop her.' Our readers should be at once nautical men and commercial men to appreciate fully the nature of the calculations which in one second of time it was necessary for the Captain to make. They may be explained as something of this kind—'We are on the bar now, and if we stop the chances are a hundred to one that the ship is a total wreck in a few hours, but all the insurances will be safe; on the other hand, if I jam her across I shall save the ship, but by taking her out of the pilot's hands, shall avoid the insurances.' The result was that within a tenth of the time occupied in writing the above these calculations had been all made, and 'Go on ahead, full speed!' was the order; the ship touched twice more, but was brought safely across, and came into port strong and sound."

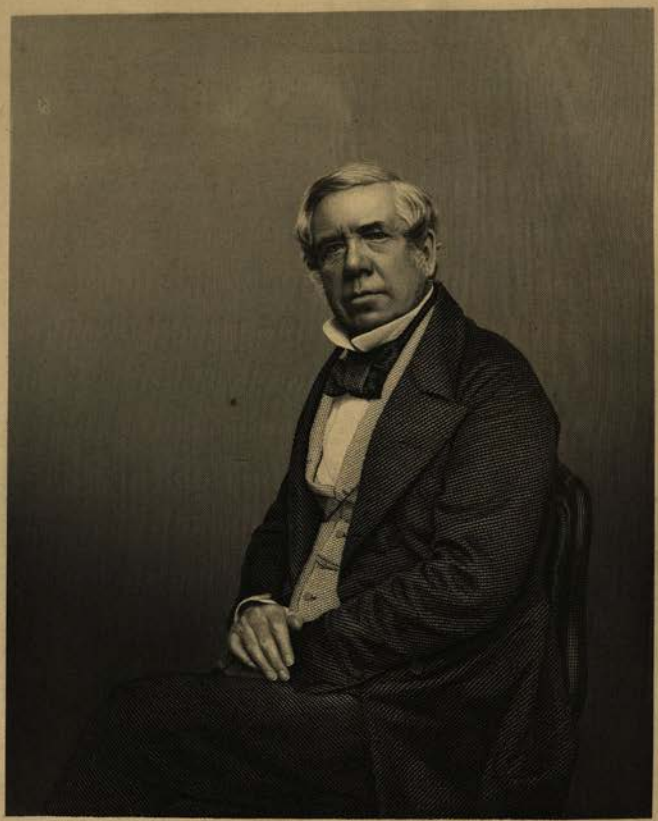
In the latter part of the year 1855, Captain Harrison's reputation as a skilful seaman secured his election by the Directors of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, as the future Captain of the gigantic vessel then in the course of erection at Millwall. There were about two hundred competitors for the appointment. Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, and the rest of the then board, had no hesitation, however, in selecting the subject of this notice as the person best

qualified to command the great ship. As soon as he was able to leave the Cunard line, which was on December 31st, 1855, he entered the service of the Eastern Navigation Company as Captain of the *Great Eastern*.

When the above named Company failed from want of funds, and the undertaking merged into another association, under the name of the Great Ship Company, the first act of the new proprietary was to endorse the appointment of Captain William Harrison. The wonderful vessel with which his name has since been identified is so well known that a very few words will serve the purpose of the present sketch. The *Great Eastern* was devised for the purpose of carrying sufficient coals to perform the Australian voyage direct across the ocean, without the necessity of going out of her course to the Coaling Stations of St. Vincent, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, &c., as smaller vessels are obliged to do. The voyage both ways is 25,000 miles, and the late Mr. Brunel's calculations showing that to work a steamer profitably the tonnage should be a ton to a mile, he conceived the idea of constructing a vessel of 25,000 tons burthen, capable of carrying sufficient coals for full steaming on the longest voyage, as well as passengers to the number of 10,000; the calculated speed of the entire journey being eighteen miles an hour. The dimensions of the ship, as laid down in the original designs of Mr. Brunel and Mr. Scott Russell, may be briefly given; length over all, 692 feet; breadth, 83 feet; ditto, across paddle-boxes, 120 feet; depth from deck to keel, 58 feet 6 inches.

This magnificent idea having been realised, and the ship being launched, an immense responsibility devolved upon the Captain, into whose charge she was then formally passed. Captain Harrison's fitness for the appointment was testified by the great skill he exhibited in the management of the gigantic vessel on the occasion of her trial trip and subsequent journeys from port to port. The gallant Captain manœuvred and managed the *Great Eastern* as easily as if there were nothing extraordinary in her size or construction. Even during the terrible gale in which the *Royal Charter* was wrecked on the Welsh coast, the ship was held perfectly in command, and brought through without accident or damage. This result was not attained without the exercise of great skill and judgment on the part of Captain Harrison.

A well-merited compliment to the abilities of Captain Harrison is thus paid by a popular writer in "The Peerage of Commerce:"—"Independent of his acknowledged professional ability as a commander, or of his many good qualities as a private citizen, Captain Harrison's position is well entitled to mention, even in a commercial point of view. Between an eminent manager of some vast commercial establishment and Captain Harrison the only difference is that the one is, or will be, master of inland, or bonded, commercial greatness, while the other is master of floating commercial greatness. The one conducts and regulates a leviathan establishment at home; the other will command and regulate a 'leviathan' establishment at sea. The one is on a grand scale; produces and prepares his goods for a foreign market—the other, on an equally great scale, will convey to the market the goods so prepared. And if skill, combined with science, be required for merely producing something of hitherto unheard-of magnitude, such appliances are equally needed in working out that something to a favourable issue. Captain William Harrison is entirely indebted for his eminent position to his own individual talent and energy; and, after fifteen years in the service of one of the first companies in the world, he has received the just reward of distinguished merit—that of being appointed to the command of the greatest wonder, even in this wonderful age, the *Great Eastern*."



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DAVID ROBERTS, ESQ. R.A.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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DAVID ROBERTS, ESQ. R.A.

THIS well-known and highly-distinguished member of the Royal Academy is a Scotchman. He was born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, on the 24th of October, 1796. He was brought up as a house-painter, to which trade he served a full apprenticeship of seven years. At a very early age he evinced a taste for drawing, and, we are told, spent almost all his leisure time in sketching the churches, castles, ruins, and other objects of interest, in and near his native place. Some of these sketches exhibited considerable skill, and attracted the notice of many individuals, not the least important among the number being Mr. Graham, the Master of the celebrated Trustees' Academy, where David Wilkie, Allen, and other eminent painters received their early education in art. By this gentleman's advice, young Roberts secured admission into the school, and gratified his early bent for artistic studies by entering upon a course of training in company with a number of pupils, many of whom have since acquired celebrity in different branches of the art.

In 1818 Mr. Roberts made his *début* in professional life as an assistant scene-painter at the Pantheon Theatre in Edinburgh, the scenic department of which was then under the management of Mr. Dearlove. This engagement having been very satisfactorily fulfilled, he removed to Glasgow in 1819, and became Principal Scene-painter at the Theatre Royal in that city—a situation of much greater importance than the one he held under Mr. Dearlove. During the years 1820 and 1821, he occupied a similar position at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. While thus engaged, he won a reputation as a scene-painter which was not confined to Scotland; his name became known among his brethren in the profession in London, and in a short time he had an offer of engagement from the well-known Mr. Elliston, who was at that time manager of Drury-Lane Theatre. Accepting this engagement, which was for a fixed period of three years, Mr. Roberts came to the metropolis in October, 1822, and entered upon the duties of his new appointment at the same time as did his subsequently attached friend and brother Academician, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield. It has been remarked as a singular circumstance, that these two gentlemen, both endowed with talents of a rare order, should have commenced their professional careers in the Scene-room together, and that each should have achieved the highest academical honours by the practice of a line of art quite distinct from that in which, in early life, they had achieved a great reputation. For some years they worked together, and with remarkable success. "All who remember the beautiful series of pictures, for they could scarcely be called scenes," says an intelligent writer in the *Art Journal*, "which these two artists produced at Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden Theatres, till 1830, must have felt how greatly these pictorial works influenced public taste in what was beautiful in scenic art, compared with what had previously existed." In the meantime, Mr. Roberts, like his fellow labourer in the Scene-room of the theatre, produced occasional pictures in oil colours, which were exhibited in the public Galleries, and gradually brought his name into repute; his first exhibited picture appeared in the collection of the British Institution in 1824. About this period the Society of British Artists was established; both Stanfield and Roberts were among its original members, and their names subsequently appeared as Vice-presidents. They exhibited pictures at the first annual exhibition of the newly-formed society, and on several occasions afterwards; but they both withdrew when their celebrity as painters rendered their election to the full honours of the Royal Academy almost a matter of certainty.

In 1825 Mr. Roberts went to France in search of subjects for his pencil, and returned in time to finish "A View of Rouen Cathedral" for the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1826; this was the first work he sent to the Academy. In the following year he sent "A View of St. Germain at Amiens," which picture added greatly to his reputation as a painter of architectural subjects. He became so successful in this branch of his art that he determined to relinquish painting for the theatre. Before doing so he had found time to make frequent journeys to France, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, bringing back on each occasion highly finished sketches of celebrated buildings, views, &c., as remarkable for artistic treatment as for accuracy and detail.

In the early part of 1832 Mr. Roberts completed a series of drawings, which afterwards became known as the engraved illustrations of the original edition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "Pilgrims of the Rhine;" it is worthy of remark, that these drawings were not executed after the text as is usually the case—Sir Edward having written the book expressly for the engravings.

Acting under the advice of his friend, David Wilkie, Mr. Roberts projected and carried out a lengthened tour in Spain in 1832-3. He visited Gibraltar, Cadiz, Madrid, Seville, Granada, Malaga, and other places of historic interest. While at Seville he painted "The Interior of the Cathedral of Seville during the Ceremony of Corpus Christi," and "The Garalda Tower at Seville," both of which works were included in the Art Treasure Exhibition at Manchester, in 1856. On his return to England a folio volume of lithographic copies of his "Spanish Sketches" was published, and had an extensive circulation, besides furnishing 100 views in Spain and Morocco for four volumes of "The Landscape Annual," published by Jennings, of the Poultry. In 1836 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a picture of considerable pretensions and importance; also the result of his visit to Spain, viz., "The Chapel of Ferdinand and Isabella at Granada."

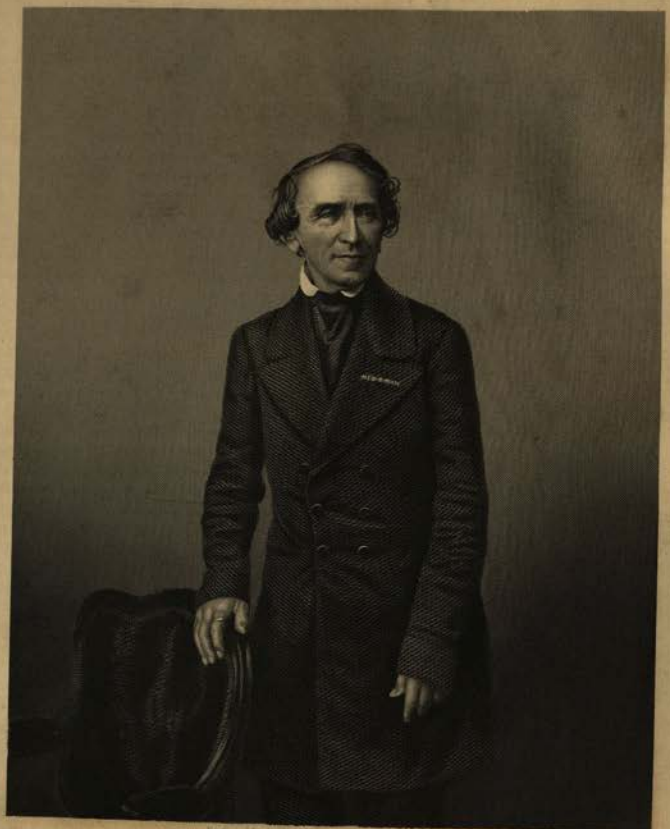
The next noteworthy event in the career of this artist-traveller was his memorable journey to Syria and Egypt. He started from England in the month of August, 1838, and was absent nearly one year and a half. Taking the route by Paris and Marseilles he travelled direct to Egypt; he reached Cairo, ascended the Nile, and afterwards crossed the desert by way of Suez, Mount Sinai, and Petra, with a caravan of upwards of twenty camels and as many men acting as servants, &c. After thoroughly exploring the Holy Land from Dan to Beersheba, Mr. Roberts returned to England and submitted the whole of his drawings to Alderman Sir F. G. Moon with the view to their publication. It was ultimately arranged that the sketches should be transferred to stone by Mr. Louis Haghe, and that Mr. Roberts should receive £3,000 for the copyright and his services in superintending the production of fac-similes in lithography. Hence the well-known "Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia," with historical descriptions by Dr. Croly, published in four vols., large folio, in 1842. This work added immensely to Mr. Roberts's professional reputation; it was everywhere acknowledged to be the finest of its kind ever produced in this or any other country. It contained no less than 246 subjects, the size of the original drawings. On arriving in England Mr. Roberts found that he had been elected in his absence to the first honours of the Royal Academy, viz., as A.R.A. Two years afterwards (1841) he was admitted full R.A.

In the Exhibition of the Royal Academy he exhibited, from year to year, many pictures drawn from subjects collected in his Eastern tour. A few may be mentioned, viz.:—"The Outer Court of the Temple at Edfou in Upper Egypt;" "Statues of the Vocal Memnon on the Plain of Thebes," and "The Greek Church of the Holy Nativity at Bethlehem, taken during the Resort of Pilgrims at Easter;" "The Temple of Denderah," and "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives;" "Thebes, looking across the Great Hall;" "Petra;" and "Interior of the Church of St. Miguel, Xercy, Spain;" "Gateway of the Great Temple at Baalbec;" "Ruins on the Island of Philoe;" and "Entrance to the Crypt—Roslin Chapel;" "Pyramids of Ghizeh;" "Chapel of Jean at Caen, Normandy." In 1845 he exhibited "Ruins of the Great Temple of Karnak, looking towards the Lybian Hills—Sunset;" and "Jerusalem from the South-East—the Mount of Olives."

The "Chancel of the Collegiate Church of St. Paul's, Antwerp," painted for the late Mr. Robert Vernon, and included in the gallery of pictures munificently presented to the nation by that gentleman, was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1848. In the following year he exhibited his large painting of "The Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans;" and in 1850-51 he presented several striking interiors of ecclesiastical edifices in Belgium and elsewhere. In 1852 he went to Vienna, Verona, and Venice; and in due time presented the public with elaborate sketches from each of those celebrated cities. In the Academy collection of 1853 appeared his great picture, "The Inauguration of the Exhibition of All Nations in 1851," painted by command of the Queen. One of the largest pictures ever executed by Mr. Roberts, viz., "Rome," was exhibited in 1855; it represented the Eternal City as seen under the influence of the setting sun, and was in every respect a most effective and artistic performance. His pictures shown at subsequent exhibitions were "Christmas Day in St. Peter's at Rome," "St. Peter's, Looking Back upon Rome," "Venice, Approach to the Grand Canal," "Italy," "Monument at Venice," &c.

The author of "Vanity Fair" has described the career of Mr. David Roberts in words too graphic to be passed unnoticed in the present sketch; but a brief extract must suffice:—"Mr. Roberts has visited at least three of the quarters of the globe, and brought away likenesses of their cities and people in his portfolio. He travelled for years in Spain; he set up his tent in the Syrian desert; he has sketched the spires of Antwerp, the peaks of Lebanon, the rocks of Calton Hill, the towers and castles that rise by the Rhine; the airy Cairo minarets, the solemn Pyramids and vast Theban columns, and the huts under the date-trees along the banks of the Nile. Can any calling be more pleasant than that of such an artist? The life is at once thoughtful and adventurous; gives infinite variety and excitement, and constant opportunity for reflection. As one looks at the multifarious works of this brave and hardy painter, whose hand is the perfect and accomplished slave of his intellect, and ready, like a Genius in an Eastern tale, to execute the most wonderful feats and beautiful works with the most extraordinary rapidity, any man who loves adventure himself must envy the lucky mortal whose lot it is to enjoy it in such a way. He reads the magnificent book of Nature for himself, and at first hand. O happy painter! from the deck of your boat you sketch the sea and the shore: you moor under the city walls; and mosque and dome, Gothic cathedral, tower, and ancient fortress, rise up with their long perspectives, and varied outlines and hues, and solemn shadows, fantastic and beautiful, built in an hour or two under the magical strokes of your delightful, obedient, little genius, the pencil! The ferry-boat puts off from the stairs, and makes its way across the river to the grey old town on the bank yonder, where the windows in the quaint-gabled houses and the vanes on the towers are still flaming in the sunset, and reflected in the river beneath. Tower and town, river and distant hill, boat and ferry, and the steersman with his paddle, and the peasants with the grape-baskets singing in the boat, are all sketched down on the painter's drawing-board before the sun has sunk, and before he returns to his snug supper at the inn, where the landlord's pretty daughter comes and peers over the magician's portfolio."

In 1859 Mr. Roberts exhibited at the Royal Academy his "Interior of St. Mark's," a fine picture, characteristic of its author in its accuracy, detail, and brilliancy of tone. Mr. Roberts does not appear to have sought a reputation for imaginary pictures; his principal works of this class are "The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt," and the "Destruction of Jerusalem," above noticed as being included in the collection of the Royal Academy in 1849.



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M. GIACOMO MEYERBEER.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.
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M. GIACOMO MEYERBEER.

THE illustrious composer, GIACOMO MEYERBEER, is by birth a German. His father, James Beer, was a rich Hebrew banker settled in Berlin, in which city the subject of our memoir was born in the year 1794. His family were distinguished in the early part of the present century, not only on account of the wealth and commercial influence of its head, but from the celebrity the younger members had won in science, art, and literature. The eldest son evinced great skill as a painter, but subsequently achieved eminence among the *savants* of Berlin as an astronomer; while another gained reputation in the world of literature, showing at an early age considerable genius as a tragic poet. But it was the youngest son, Giacomo Meyerbeer, who was destined to win universal fame. Like the great Mozart, he was a precocious child; when scarcely seven years of age he manifested a lively interest in music, and exhibited so marked an aptitude for its study, that his father determined upon giving him the most complete musical education that Berlin could afford. Two years were passed in unremitting study and practice. Under the tuition of a skilful master who devoted his whole time to the instruction of the child, great progress was made, and soon after young Meyerbeer had reached his ninth year, he was pronounced a highly-cultivated musician and a masterly pianist. His performances were heard by the musical celebrities of the day, and they invariably won high encomiums and encouraging predictions of future greatness. His next step was in composition. His first attempt, a song with pianoforte accompaniment, gave evidence of originality; but as the author had studied no rule of composition, and had been guided simply by the instinct of his genius, the work exhibited many faults. Meyerbeer, however, was too devoted a student to be discouraged by this comparative failure; he practised with renewed energy, and in a year or two exhibited marked indications of musical genius. Henceforward he was trained with the view to his adoption of music as a profession.

In 1809 he was sent to Darmstadt to study composition under the celebrated Abbe Vogler; this renowned teacher, at that time the greatest organist in Germany, was conducting a class into which only the rarest talent was received for cultivation. Weber, Gaensbarber, and others since famed for their musical achievements, were among the students under Vogler at the time Meyerbeer entered the school. The latter and the author of "Der Frieschutz" soon became attached friends; they studied together, and assisted each other. Meyerbeer became a complete master of harmony and counterpoint; and before he left Darmstadt had composed many pieces of elaborate sacred music, and an oratorio of great merit, entitled "God and Nature." The latter proved to be remarkably successful; its first performance took place in the presence of the Grand Duke, who was so struck with its many beauties that he secured for its author the honour of being appointed Composer to the Court. Meyerbeer was still very young, having scarcely completed his eighteenth year. About this time (1812) he produced his first work for the lyric stage. Under the auspices of his old tutor, Abbe Vogler, he brought out at the theatre at Munich his opera, "Jephtha's Daughter." It was not very successful, from the fact of the work being more like an oratorio than an opera. This peculiarity may be traced to the style he had acquired in the school of the learned Abbe, where the attractions of melody were almost forgotten in the attention paid to contrapuntal skill. Hence Meyerbeer's first operatic tunes proved too stiff and elaborate to please the Bavarian audiences before which they were performed. Discouraged by this result, our young, and as yet inexperienced, author, left Munich for Vienna, determined to devote himself exclusively to the study of his favourite instrument—the pianoforte. He displayed such remarkable skill on this instrument that the first musicians of the day anticipated that he would win great fame as a pianist; but, happily for music, the original bent of his mind again manifested itself: he returned to the task of dramatic composition, and produced works of a character to secure a much more favourable reception from the public.

At the request of the Court of Vienna he wrote his opera "Alcimelek; or, the Two Caliphs;" and this work attaining only a moderate degree of success, the author journeyed to Italy in search of melody at its fountain-head. At Venice he met Rossini, who had just produced his first decided operatic success, "Tancredi;" and noting the effect produced by the flowing, graceful melodies of that opera in particular, and by the Italian school of music generally, he determined to study and adopt it in preference to the one in which he had been trained. His future works afforded abundant proof that he had chosen the right course, in resolving to engraft the spirit of Italian melody upon the German counterpoint and severe classic style acquired under Abbe Vogler.

The first opera written by M. Meyerbeer for the Italian language was his "Romilda e Costanza," produced at Padua in the early part of 1818. It achieved a great success, and was reproduced in the following year at Florence, Rome, and Milan. This work was followed by the opera of "Semiramide Riconoscinta," and in 1820 by his "Emma di Resburgo;" the former was originally enacted at Turin and the latter at Venice. Both works were highly successful, and were soon afterwards translated for the German stage, where they proved equally attractive. Meyerbeer's friend and fellow-student, Weber, looked upon this progress as little less than a calamity. A thorough German in his musical notions, he disliked Italian music, and took frequent opportunities of ridiculing it. Weber was a critical writer as well as a composer, so that he had ample opportunities of doing so. He remonstrated with

Meyerbeer, and showed how much he was in earnest by bringing out, as manager of the Dresden theatre, not one of the now popular composer's successful Italian operas, but the very German work which had failed on its original production at Vienna. In the published correspondence of Weber, we find a letter which still further illustrates the feeling of the author of "Der Freischutz" on this point. Writing to his friend and namesake, Gottfried Weber, the celebrated writer on harmony, he describes a visit he had received from Meyerbeer in the following characteristic words:—"Last Friday I had the joy of having Meyerbeer to spend a whole day with me. It was a truly happy day—a reminiscence of the good old times at Mannheim. We did not part till midnight. Meyerbeer is going to Trieste to produce his 'Crociato.' Next year he returns to Berlin, where he will perhaps write a German opera. Heaven grant it! *I have made many appeals to his conscience.*"

The greatest success of M. Meyerbeer's early career as a composer, his "Crociato in Egitto," was produced, not at Trieste but at Venice, in 1825—a time when Rossini and his music were in high popularity. This work was received with great enthusiasm, was repeated every night to the end of the season, and, in the meantime, rapidly made its way to nearly every operatic stage in Europe. In August, 1825, it was performed in London with unequivocal success. Meyerbeer's "Margherita d'Anjou," produced at Milan, was also very successful.

His great work, "Robert le Diable," was written for the French opera at Paris, where it was produced in the summer of 1831. This was a crowning achievement for the now illustrious composer. The opera was received with an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm; it created a *furore* in the musical world which spread to every city on the continent, and was no less marked in London. Accompanied by M. Scribe, the author of the libretto, M. Meyerbeer paid his first visit to this country in 1832, to personally superintend the production of a version of this opera, at the King's Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Monck Mason. As an instance of the great popularity of "Robert le Diable" within a short period of its production, it may be mentioned that in the year just named the opera in question was being played simultaneously at three of the principal theatres in London. At the Italian Opera House in the Haymarket, it was produced in the original French, while at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres it was sung in the English language; at the same time it was being performed with renewed enthusiasm at Paris, and was being played at the chief theatres of Rome, Florence, Milan, Venice, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. The great success of this work induced Meyerbeer to devote his genius entirely to the Parisian stage. In 1836 he produced "Les Huguenots" also at the Grand Opera, and with a degree of success second only to that which attended the famous "Robert le Diable." "Les Huguenots" did not make its appearance in London until 1848, when it was produced at Covent Garden Theatre as an *Italian* opera, superbly mounted, with Madame Grisi, Madame Dorus Gras, Signor Mario, and Mr. Sims Reeves, included in the cast. Since then "Gli Ugonotti," as it is called in the Italian version, has been performed every season at the Royal Italian Opera, and with unvarying success.

"Le Prophete" was first performed at the Grand Opera in Paris, in 1848, and again Monsieur Meyerbeer achieved a triumphant success. During the progress of the season at this theatre, an Italian version of the new opera was being prepared for Covent Garden, where it was produced on the 24th July, 1849, with Madame Viardot Garcia, the original representative of the part at the Grand Opera, in Paris, as *Fides;* Miss Catherine Hayes appeared as *Berta*, while Signor Mario appeared as the Prophet, *Jean of Leyden*. "Le Prophete" proved to be a most elaborate production, containing that striking combination of effects, scenic, chorographic, vocal and dramatic, which now became characteristic of Meyerbeer's style. It need scarcely be added that this magnificent opera had a reception at Covent Garden in every way worthy of its great merit. In 1854 Monsieur Meyerbeer transferred his services from the Grand Opera to the Opera Comique, where he produced his "Etoile du Nord." This opera was subsequently adapted to the Italian stage by the composer himself, and was produced at Covent Garden Theatre under his personal superintendence in the autumn of 1855, his friend, Signor Costa, acting as conductor. The sparkling dialogue of the original work being necessarily thrown into recitative to suit the requirements of the Italian singers, much of the spirit and effect of the original was lost; consequently the Italian version of the "Etoile du Nord" attained only a moderate degree of public approval.

M. Meyerbeer rested on his laurels a few years; his next work, "Dinorah; or, the Pardon of Ploermel," being produced at the Opera Comique in the latter part of April, 1859. This charming opera exhibited another change of style and a further proof of the author's versatile genius. Unlike any previous work from his pen, "Dinorah" is a simple peasant story. It has none of the historical or chivalric elements which abound in his other operas, and is destitute of the great choral and orchestral effects which give grandeur to "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophete." In fact "Dinorah" is so totally unlike any of these great works, that one would scarcely imagine it to be the production of the same composer.

Mr. Gye secured the right of representing the new opera in England, and induced Monsieur Meyerbeer to superintend the rehearsals. It was clothed in an Italian dress, and performed for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre in July, 1859. The *role* of the heroine was sustained by Madame Miolan Carvalho, of the Theatre Lyrique, Paris. It was repeated to crowded audiences every opera night to the close of the season.

Engraved by D.J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall

MICHAEL COSTA, ESQ.

MICHAEL COSTA, ESQ.

THIS distinguished musician was born in Naples in February, 1810. Belonging to a family of good position, several members of which had acquired skill as musical amateurs, the subject of the present biographical sketch imbibed an early taste for music. His father encouraged this disposition, and secured the services of a clever master to superintend the boy's studies. Under this gentleman he made rapid progress, and evinced such remarkable talent that it was soon thought advisable to secure his admission into the highest school of musical instruction. He was accordingly removed to the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, where he had the advantage of receiving lessons from several skilful teachers; and ultimately became a pupil of the celebrated Tritto, who, at this time, had the reputation of being one of the most successful professors in Italy. Pursuing his studies with renewed ardour, Mr. Costa became the most promising pupil in the Academy. He won many prizes, and distinguished himself by acquiring a mastery over difficulties rarely surmounted by one so young.

His first essay in composition was entitled "L'Immagine." It was a cantata written expressly for the Academy, and was played before an audience comprising the whole of the pupils of the establishment, and most of the musical celebrities of Naples. Its reception was very encouraging. Although it was the first attempt of a very young pupil, the work was acknowledged to be one of considerable musical importance, exhibiting originality of thought and much skill in execution. The critics of the time awarded a high meed of praise to "L'Immagine." The next work from Mr. Costa's pen was likewise a cantata for the Academy. It was called "Il Delitto Punito;" and exhibiting, as it did, undoubted merit as a piece of dramatic composition, its production was attended with similar success.

As soon as Mr. Costa's academical career was finished, he secured an engagement at one of the small theatres in Naples as composer and conductor of the orchestra. Here he produced his first work for the lyric stage, viz., "Il Carcere d'il Degonda," a semi-serio opera in three acts. It had a brilliant reception, and an uninterrupted run during the whole of the season. The frequent repetition of this work brought the name of the author into considerable repute, and eventually induced the management of the grand opera "San Carlo" to offer terms for an original opera for that theatre. Mr. Costa accepted the proposal, and the opera of "Malvina" was the result. On the first night of its representation, the opera was performed before a very full audience and achieved an unequivocal success; subsequently it was brought out at other theatres, in the chief cities of Italy, where it was equally well received.

Mr. Costa's fame as a musician of distinguished ability reaching England in 1828, he was invited to come over to take part in the Birmingham Musical Festival in that year. He came, and finding that he had every chance of a successful career, he determined to settle in this country. He remained in the north of England until the commencement of the year 1830, when he came to London for the first time. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis he was engaged by the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket (M. Laporte), to fill the place of Signor Bochsa, who had hitherto acted as conductor, but whose engagement had just drawn to a close. Mr. Costa assumed the baton at Her Majesty's Theatre on the opening of the season 1831, and distinguished his first year's engagement by the production of the charming ballet of "Kenilworth." In the following year he wrote the music for the ballet of "Une Heure à Naples," and in 1833 he produced "Sire Huon," both of which proved very attractive.

In 1837, having been invited to compose an opera for the Italian Opera at Paris, he produced his well-known "Malek Adel." Mr. Costa went to Paris to conduct this opera in person. Although it was feared that the general seriousness, not to say solemnity of tone which distinguished the music of "Malek," was calculated to diminish the chance of its popularity with the Parisians, the author was gratified to find his work warmly applauded and frequently repeated. In the same year he returned to his post as Conductor and Composer of Ballet Music to Her Majesty's Theatre. In 1844, he brought out his last and best opera, "Don Carlos," supported by Signor Mario, Signor Lablache, and Madame Grisi; this opera became the attraction of the season, and added greatly to the composer's popularity.

In 1846, Mr. Costa became Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts; and in 1847, was appointed Conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent-garden, a position which he has ever since occupied with distinguished ability.

While fulfilling the arduous duties of this important post, Mr. Costa wrote the work by which his name will be best remembered—the oratorio of "Eli." Excepting only Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and "St. Paul," this work is generally admitted to be the finest oratorio produced during the last hundred years! It was originally performed at the Birmingham Musical Festival in August, 1855,—Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Castellan, Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formes, undertaking the principal solos. Its reception was most enthusiastic. We may here quote a few lines from the *Athenæum*, in which that success is described:—"A word must be added as to the reception of 'Eli.' Its success was entire and universal. The Hall was very full, and the large audience seemed for once willing to resign itself to a new work, without jealous fear or ill bestowed favour. The public, however, would testify its enjoyment in its own way. The enthusiasm was real and universal—the call for Signor Costa at the close of the performances was a hearty and

unanimous manifestation, such as does the heart good to witness; so all who have watched the career from strength to strength, and from honour to honour, of an excellent musician and upright man, and who reflect that it has been pursued under circumstances where one false step or false word would have been fatal, will cordially rejoice at his success."

The first performance of "Eli" in the metropolis was an event of considerable interest. It occurred at Exeter Hall on February 15, 1856,—her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and a brilliant *suite* being present. The audience, forgetting the customary restraint in the presence of royalty, and the silence usually observed during the progress of an oratorio, frequently burst into energetic applause, and finally were aroused to extraordinary enthusiasm by the splendid battle-song, "Philistines, hark! the trumpet sounding," declaimed with wondrous force by Mr. Sims Reeves. At the conclusion of the oratorio Mr. Costa received an ovation of the most flattering description.

As Conductor at the Royal Italian Opera since 1847, Mr. Costa has had to superintend the production and performance of many important lyric works. Meyerbeer's operas, "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète," "L'Etoile du Nord," and "Dinorah," were severally produced under his sole direction. Monsieur Meyerbeer himself invariably makes a journey to England to *watch* the rehearsal and first public performance of his works; but he never interferes with the authority and judgment of Mr. Costa, nor takes the baton from his hand. On the occasion of the production of "L'Etoile du Nord" this fact was publicly noticed to the disparagement of Mr. Costa, the hint conveyed being, that the professional jealousy of that gentleman had deprived M. Meyerbeer of his due place and position. The illustrious *maestro* himself wrote a denial, and at the same time paid a high, but well-merited compliment to the subject of our memoir.

"Mr. Costa," said M. Meyerbeer, "gave me so many proofs of devotedness during the rehearsals of 'L'Etoile,' and conducted the orchestra with such admirable talent, that I am in great part indebted to him for the excellent execution of that opera. Besides, Mr. Costa, far from opposing himself to my directing the orchestra on the first performances, entreated me earnestly on many different occasions to do so. If, in spite of this, I did not comply, it was because the hearing of operas given at Covent Garden before mine, had made me appreciate the high intelligence with which Mr. Costa conducted all the works in question, and because I could not entrust the directing of my music to hands more skilful and conscientious."

It will not be forgotten that the success of the great Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace was mainly due to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Costa, whose labours on the occasion were alike beyond pay and praise.

Mr. Costa enjoys a high degree of popularity, which is by no means confined to London; his frequent and efficiently performed services in different parts of the country have won him troops of friends and admirers. In Birmingham, where he first appeared before an English audience, he is well known and esteemed. In May, 1856, soon after the production of "Eli," a massive piece of plate was presented to him as a testimonial at a banquet in Birmingham presided over by Lord Willoughby de Broke. The subject of the testimonial was appropriately taken from the first chapter of the First Book of Kings, illustrating the presentation in the Tabernacle of the Infant Samuel to Eli. On the silver plate at the back the following inscription appeared:—"To Michael Costa, in commemoration of the first performance, on the 29th of August, 1855, of 'Eli,' an oratorio generously composed by him for the Birmingham Musical Festival, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital. As a tribute to his genius, and as a record of his disinterested liberality, this testimonial is presented by the noblemen and gentlemen of the committee of management. MDCCCLV."

Since the 1st November, 1848, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed, Mr. Costa has conducted the oratorios of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

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JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, ESQ.

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MR. J. B. BUCKSTONE.

MR. JOHN BALDWIN BUCKSTONE, the well-known dramatic author and deservedly popular comedian, was born in the southern suburbs of London in the month of September, 1802.

Originally designed for the Royal Navy, and, on being taken from that service, intended for the law, he received a liberal education, and was in training for the duties of an attorney's office when a casual introduction to an enthusiastic member of the theatrical profession exercised so powerful an influence over him (he was then an imaginative youth of seventeen), that his future career, instead of being identified with the law, was devoted to the stage. The influence of his new friend obtained an early opening; the manager of the "Theatre Royal" in the little town of Oakingham, in Berkshire, made an offer of engagement, which Mr. Buckstone eagerly accepted, and he made his first appearance before a public audience at this theatre in 1823. He was engaged as "walking gentleman" and for "juvenile tragedy." By a curious miscalculation of his powers as an actor, he entertained the notion that he was destined to shine in the delineation of tragic characters. For a considerable time he held to this idea, and looked forward with eager impatience to the day when his *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, or *Othello* should win the applause of discriminating thousands. But the bent of his genius—an innate talent for the very opposite line of business, low comedy—was accidentally revealed owing to the sudden illness of one of the members of the company. At half-an-hour's notice Mr. Buckstone was requested to take the place of the absent comedian, and to represent the part of the drunken servant, *Gabriel*, in "The Children of the Wood." His appearance as a comic actor was so far attended with success that he was induced to pay particular attention to this branch of the profession. During the remainder of the season he played serious and comic parts alternately, the former with partial and the latter with invariable success. Mr. Buckstone's second engagement was at Faversham, in Kent; from thence he went to Hastings, Dover, and Folkestone, experiencing all the vicissitudes incidental to a country actor's life, but gradually winning a reputation as an attractive performer in the line of character (low comedy) to which he now began to confine himself.

The following interesting anecdote descriptive of Mr. Buckstone's introduction to the great actor of the age is related by a popular writer in "Tallis's Drawing-Room Table Book," to which excellent work we are indebted for many of the particulars contained in the present memoir:—"When the late Edmund Kean was in the zenith of his popularity, Mr. Buckstone was at Hastings. One fine morning he ascended a beautiful spot overlooking the sea, (called 'The Windmill Hill'), for the purpose of studying a part for the evening performance. While reposing on the grass, he noticed, walking to and fro, a gentleman, dressed in white tight pantaloons, Hessian boots, and blue coat, with metal buttons, who, also, was deeply intent on a book. The stranger gradually approached him; and, glancing over his shoulder, exclaimed—'What are you doing?—studying?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Are you UP?' On hearing this technical phrase for being perfect, the comedian closely regarded his questioner. There was no mistaking the dark, piercing eyes, and the fine intellectual countenance of Edmund Kean. 'No, sir, I wish I was UP,' replied Mr. Buckstone. 'And so do I, too,' continued the tragedian; 'for I am here for the purpose of studying a new part—look at the length of it.' On parting, Mr. Buckstone received an invitation to Mr. Kean's cottage, who behaved in a most liberal manner to the young country actor; and, in after years, when the latter was a rising comedian at the Adelphi Theatre, Edmund Kean frequently visited that house, to witness the performances and dramas of his fellow-student of Hastings."

Mr. Buckstone made his *debut* in London at the Royal Surrey Theatre, in 1823; he appeared as *Peter Smink* in Howard Payne's "Armistice," and was very successful. About this time he inaugurated his career as a dramatic writer by the production of his beautiful drama entitled "Luke the Labourer." The play itself was so remarkable and so unequivocally successful, that the management of the Adelphi Theatre became desirous of securing his services; and he made his first appearance there in the character of *Bobby Tyrot*, in that drama. They offered liberal terms and a long engagement, and Mr. Buckstone thereupon became attached to the establishment in the double capacity of dramatic author and low comedian. The Adelphi Theatre was then conducted by Messrs. Terry and Yates, and was enjoying a high degree of popularity. Mr. Buckstone's first appearance on these boards was in the character just named, supported by Mr. Terry as the labourer, and Mr. T. P. Cooke as the sailor. The new actor and his drama were both well received, the latter having a lengthened run before it was withdrawn. His next essay in dramatic literature was, "John-street, Adelphi," written expressly to display the peculiar talents of Mr. Frederick Yates; this was followed by his famous "Wreck Ashore," which was played through two entire seasons, and attracted crowded houses to the last night of its representation. These dramas were succeeded by the popular "Victorine," the comedy of "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other highly successful plays.

While fulfilling the exacting duties of author and leading low comedian at the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Buckstone, by indefatigable industry, found time to write a long series of comedies for the Haymarket Theatre, nearly every one of which achieved a decided success. Our space is too limited to name, much less describe, the numerous works thus produced. Among the more notable may be remembered "The Happiest Day of my Life," "A Husband at Sight,"

"John Jones," "Second Thoughts," "Uncle John," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "The Scholar," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," "The Irish Lion," &c., &c. In the latter piece the lamented Power made an immense hit as the Irish tailor, while the late Mrs. Fitzwilliam supported him most admirably as the lion-hunting *Mrs. Fitzgig*.

Mr. Buckstone's engagement at the Adelphi Theatre continued during many years, greatly to the advantage of the treasury, and much to the gratification of the crowded audiences which were nightly attracted by the reputation acquired by the Adelphi for well-written dramas and excellent acting. But his services as an actor were not confined to this establishment; he played at the Adelphi in the winter and at the Haymarket in the summer. When, in 1837, his friend, Mr. Benjamin Webster, became lessee of the last named theatre, Mr. Buckstone devoted his services entirely to that house, and his name became identified with its fortunes, until he himself undertook the office of lessee and manager. While with Mr. Webster he obtained permission to make a tour of the United States, which he successfully accomplished, and returned to his old quarters.

During one of the vacations at the Haymarket Theatre, he was offered an engagement by Mr. Alfred Bunn, then lessee of Drury-lane Theatre. He accepted Mr. Bunn's proposal; and, after making a very successful appearance as *Wormwood*, in "The Lottery Ticket," he added to his fame as a dramatic author by the production of the following plays, viz.:—"Popping the Question," "Our Mary Anne," "The Snake in the Grass," and "The Ice Witch." These were all produced before the conclusion of Mr. Buckstone's engagement at Drury-lane.

A summary of Mr. Buckstone's literary works yields this startling fact: without resting from the active pursuit of his profession as a public performer, to which duties he has for many years added the cares of theatrical management, he has written upwards of *one hundred and fifty* comedies, dramas, and farces—a great proportion of which have become standard plays, and are continually being performed in all parts of the country!

"The Green Bushes" and "The Flowers of the Forest," produced at the Adelphi for Madame Celeste, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Messrs. Paul Bedford and Wright, while the author was engaged at the theatre in the Haymarket, are probably the most popular of all his works. We are afraid to say how many times they were performed on consecutive nights, or how frequently they have been since repeated. "The Rough Diamond," written for himself and the late Mrs. Fitzwilliam, is another of his works which, after a protracted series of consecutive representations, remains a favourite stock piece, and is often selected by managers as an unfailing attraction. His three-act comedy, "Leap Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege," and the dramas called "An Alarming Sacrifice" and "Good for Nothing" will also be remembered as works of sterling merit.

In the Shakespearean and the standard English comedies so frequently produced and reproduced at the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*, *Master Slender*, *Touchstone*, *Marplot*, *Tony Lumpkin*, *Acres*, *Scrub*, &c. His style of acting is marked by great originality, and by a flow of genial humour of the happiest kind. His range of characters has scarcely a limit. He is as much to be admired as the furious *Box* in the famous farce of "Box and Cox" as in the representation of the sentimental *Mr. Sadgrove* in the comedy of "A Cure for Love;" as clever in his delineation of the country bumpkin (*Cousin Joe*) in his own drama, "The Rough Diamond," as in his portraiture of the uproariously intoxicated *Geoffry Wedderburne* in "Presented at Court;" or in the very odd and original character of *Tom Peckover*, the venal butcher, with his fifty-two Blue Lambs, in "The Contested Election;" or as *Henry Dove*, the footman, who has married his mistress, in "Married Life," but could never forget his menial duties, and always jumped up from his chair to answer the bell, until admonished by the severe glances of his offended spouse! Scores of instances, indeed, might be called to mind, illustrating in each case a different phase in the versatile genius of this popular comedian. He imparts a distinct individuality to each character he assumes, and works out the details of the part so completely, that it stands out as a marked performance differing from anything hitherto done, yet bearing all the natural ease and humour of treatment characteristic of his style.

We should not omit to mention that Mr. Buckstone took an honourable part, and won considerable distinction in the Court Theatricals at Windsor Castle.

For many years past he has ably fulfilled the office of Treasurer to the General Theatrical Fund. His exertions in favour of this admirable institution are beyond praise. We may venture to say he has been its chief support. His customary address at the annual dinner in aid of the charity is always awaited with eager curiosity, and it invariably provokes a degree of hilarity and merriment which Mr. Buckstone alone appears able to produce.

Engraved by H. T. Wright from a Photograph by Heyrah

MADEMOISELLE VICTOIRE BALFE.

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MADEMOISELLE VICTOIRE BALFE.

Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe may be said to inherit a position in the musical profession: she is the second daughter of Mr. Michael William Balfe, the author of the "Bohemian Girl," the "Daughter of St. Mark," the "Siege of Rochelle," the "Maid of Artois," the "Rose of Castille," "Satanella," and many other highly successful English operas. Early in life Mr. Balfe commenced his career in the musical world as a baritone vocalist attached to the Italian Opera House in Paris, where he won considerable reputation by playing *Figaro* to Madame Sontag's *Rosina*, *Count Rodolfo* to Madame Malibran's *Amina*, &c. While fulfilling the duties of this position Mr. Balfe became acquainted with Mademoiselle Sina Rezer, a *prima donna* then enjoying a deservedly wide popularity in the chief cities of Italy, as well as in Paris. Mr. Balfe contracted a matrimonial alliance with this lady, and the issue of the union (two daughters and one son) included the accomplished singer now under notice. She was born in the Rue de la Victoire, Paris, on the 1st of September, 1837.

As may be supposed from her parentage, Mademoiselle Balfe received early and able instruction in music, for which, it may be mentioned, she evinced a passionate taste even while a child. She entered the Conservatoire de Musique while very young, and studied the pianoforte for about two years; she was then removed to London and placed under the care of Professor Sterndale Bennett, under whose instruction she soon became a proficient on that instrument. Her father watched, and carefully trained her voice in the meanwhile. Her vocal studies, at first, were entirely superintended by Mr. Balfe; but when it appeared that the young lady was endowed with natural gifts of no common order, and that her organ was evidently developing itself into a pure soprano of rich quality, it was thought advisable to secure the assistance of the great master in tuition, Signor Emmanuel Garcia. Under this gentleman's able instruction, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe made considerable progress. In a short time she acquired a perfect mastery over her voice, and made rapid strides towards obtaining a thorough knowledge of the art of vocal music. A short visit to Italy, and a series of practising lessons from Signor Busti and Signor Celli, completed her musical education.

Although thus efficiently trained as a musician and as a singer, we believe it was not Mr. Balfe's wish that his daughter should adopt the stage as a profession. The idea originated with herself. It was only when the young lady had reached the age of eighteen years that the subject of a public appearance was thought of. She then manifested a strong desire to become an operatic singer, and in due course of time her ambition was gratified. In order that she might be fully prepared for the stage, her father took her to Italy. After a diligent course of study under his skilful superintendence, she returned to London, and securing an engagement with Mr. Frederick Gye for his Italian Opera season of 1857, she was announced to make her first public appearance as a singer at the Lyceum Theatre (where the opera was then represented, in consequence of the burning down of Covent-garden) as *Amina* in Bellini's highly popular "La Sonnambula." Mademoiselle Balfe had never before sung even to an audience of friends, but being well known in operatic circles as a highly-educated musician, as the daughter of an eminently-popular composer, and as a young lady of considerable personal attractions, her *debut* as a lyric artist was anticipated with much interest; in fact, no promise in Mr. Gye's programme for the season 1857 excited more unmixed satisfaction than did the announcement of the engagement of the young English singer, Mademoiselle Balfe, as a member of the company already rich in the names of Grisi, Bosio, Didiee, Ronconi, Mario, Tamberlik, &c.

On the 28th of May, 1857, one of the most crowded audiences of the season awaited Mademoiselle Balfe's first appearance. As she presented herself upon the stage, and before a note of her voice could be heard, she was welcomed by a reception which was little less than enthusiastic. Supported by Madame Tagliafico, Signor Ronconi, and Signor Gardoni, she went through the entire opera most successfully. Her voice proved to be a high soprano, fresh and pure in quality, ranging from low C to C in *alt*, and remarkable for its great flexibility and even sweetness throughout. As the opera progressed, the new singer won hearty and reiterated applause, and at its conclusion she was summoned before the curtain no less than three times to receive the congratulations of her friends and the public. A more successful first appearance could scarcely be imagined. Her next *role* was that of *Lucia*, in Donizetti's delightful opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," produced at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of July the 21st, 1857. Mademoiselle Balfe's assumption of this arduous character was more successful, artistically speaking, than her conception of the heroine of "La Sonnambula." In portraying the dramatic interest of the situation (so important in this work), she exhibited both passion and feeling, while, as an example of skilful vocalization, the performance was in many respects admirable. "That one so very young, and wholly unaccustomed to the stage," we quote the *Times* in proof of Mademoiselle Balfe's success in the character just named, "should make even a creditable appearance in two parts which have tried the capabilities of the most renowned dramatic singers of modern times is a fact sufficiently remarkable. But Mademoiselle Balfe must not be confounded with the common herd of merely promising aspirants. Her performance of *Lucia*, like her performance of *Amina*, claims consideration on account of its extreme artistic finish.

There is nothing of the tyro in it; and, whatever time and further attempts may justify us in pronouncing on her physical means, both the feeling and the knowledge of an accomplished vocalist are already so evident in Mademoiselle Balfe, that the task of a critic disposed to single out good points must be as agreeable as that of one whose inclination is rather to animadvert upon defects would be thankless. The audience on the present occasion were charmed with her exertions throughout, and recalled her unanimously after every one of the prominent points."

Soon after the termination of the London opera season in 1857, Mademoiselle Balfe proceeded to Dublin, and fulfilled a brief engagement at the Theatre Royal. She afterwards went to Birmingham, and from thence to Italy, where she had several offers of engagement. At Turin she achieved a brilliant success. She appeared at the Royal Opera night after night, adding greatly to her reputation, and exciting among the Italians a degree of enthusiasm to which we are wholly unaccustomed in this country. While at Turin she sustained the leading parts in "La Sonnambula" and "Lucia Di Lammermoor," and played *Zerlina* in "Il Don Giovanni."

On her return to England, in April, 1859, Mademoiselle Balfe was engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith, for his Italian Opera speculation at Drury-lane Theatre. The season commenced on Easter Monday, April 25th, with the ever-popular opera of "La Sonnambula," Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe making her *début* on the boards of this theatre as *Amina*, and the new tenor, Signor Mongini, making his first appearance in England as the love-sick and jealous *Elvino*. On this occasion, Mademoiselle Balfe's singing did not appear to be so effective as before; her physical powers were limited from the first, and as they had not improved by her practice in Italy and elsewhere, her vocalization was heard to less advantage in the large theatre of Drury-lane than it was in the smaller area of the Lyceum. She had an excellent reception notwithstanding. Later in the season she re-appeared in her favourite character of *Lucia*, to Signor Mongini's *Edgardo*, and afterwards as *Zerlina*, in Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni." Her naturally easy bearing on the stage, and her exceedingly prepossessing appearance, told exceedingly well in the latter character; it was repeated several times during the season.

The interesting event of Mademoiselle Balfe's first appearance in one of her father's operas occurred towards the close of the Drury-lane season, when she undertook the *role* of *Arline* in "La Zingara" (the "Bohemian Girl"), Signor Giuglini supporting her magnificently as the proscribed Pole, *Thaddeus*. The occasion was the annual benefit of Mr. Balfe. Mademoiselle Balfe's rendering of the famous air, "I dream'd I dwelt in marble halls," or "In una reggia splendida" as it is translated in the Italian version, was marked by the most exquisite style and finish; but, as we have already said, Drury-lane proved too large for her voice, her singing being characterized by sweetness and correct execution, rather than by physical power.

Mademoiselle Balfe's next professional engagement was destined to be the most brilliant yet achieved by her, and at the same time to be her last. She appeared at the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, in a series of lyric performances, which excited an unusual degree of public interest. To judge by the enthusiastic notices of the critics in the Russian journals, the voice of Mademoiselle Balfe would appear to have gained in strength during the last few months of her professional career. She played in each of the operas above enumerated, but achieved her greatest success in Verdi's Operas of "La Traviata" and "Rigoletto." On the occasion of her last performance, the subscribers to the Opera presented her with a splendid bouquet, enclosing a circle of diamonds of great value. She appeared at most of the concerts of the Russian nobility, and was invited to continue her engagement with the management of the Imperial Opera; but she was unable to do so, having agreed to enter into an engagement of a more interesting nature with the British Minister at St. Petersburg. On the evening of Thursday, March 29, 1860 (it being the custom in Russia to perform the marriage ceremony towards the close of the day), Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe was united to Sir John Fiennes T. Crampton, Bart., K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Russia. Sir John, who succeeded as second baronet on the death of his father, the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., Surgeon-General to the Forces in Ireland, in 1858, was formerly Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and is now in his fifty-third year, having been born in 1807.

Engraved by D. J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

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MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Madame Anna Bishop Schultz, the world-renowned English *cantatrice*, extraordinary linguist, and traveller, was born in London in the year 1815. Belonging to a family of affluence, she received an excellent musical education while quite young, long before it was suspected that she was possessed of a voice of rare quality or that she was destined to achieve celebrity in the profession of music. As her education progressed, it became evident that she possessed more than ordinary capacity for the study, and by the advice of her friends she was entered in the Royal Academy of Music, where she received a careful course of instruction, and became remarkably skilful as a pianoforte player. The parents of Madame Anna Bishop at first destined her for this instrument, and confided her to the care of M. Moscheles, the celebrated Italian teacher, under whose guidance she made rapid and distinguished progress. In the meantime her voice became developed; it was found to be a pure and expressive soprano *sfogato*, exhibiting an unusual degree of flexibility and power. She made a successful *début* as a singer, and henceforward devoted herself to that profession. In 1838 she appeared as *prima donna* at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, York, and Hereford. In this early part of her career Madame Anna Bishop chiefly sang the classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, having paid little or no attention to the modern Italian school of music; and it was not until after she had achieved a distinguished position as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she seriously devoted herself to its study. Her first public essay in London in this kind of music was at a concert at the Royal Italian Opera House. The critics of the day spoke in the most flattering terms of the talent of Anna Bishop, discussing at length and with unqualified eulogy both her vocal and dramatic qualifications.

Her success as a concert singer at length induced her to venture upon an artistic tour through the principal cities of Europe; and in a comparatively short time she visited the most noted towns and cities of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Moldavia, Austria, Hungary, and Bavaria, in all of which places she sang with unvarying success. *Feted* and received with most ardent demonstrations of esteem, she not only found herself patronised by Emperors and Kings, who frequently attended her concerts, and in whose residences she constantly gave entertainments, but was received into their presence and loaded with honours and presents. In October, 1839, we find Madame Anna Bishop at Copenhagen, giving ten concerts at the Theatre Royal, and nine *soirees* in the magnificent hotel where she was staying, and which subsequently became the residence of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark. Her concerts in Copenhagen were honoured by the frequent presence of the King, the Queen, and all the Court; in addition to this, she had the honour of singing in private before the Queen. She sang in English, Italian, French, and German, and concluding her concert by a ballad in the Danish language, she won the enthusiastic applause of her Majesty, who presented her with a superb diamond brooch in testimony of her admiration and esteem.

In January, 1840, Madame Anna Bishop left Copenhagen for Stockholm, and carrying with her letters of recommendation from the Danish Court, soon acquired position and popularity in the latter country. She was patronised by their Majesties, by Prince Oscar, and by most of the nobility. At this time Mademoiselle Jenny Lind was the *primiere cantatrice* at the Theatre Royal, Stockholm; and, notwithstanding the popularity of that gifted artist, the first concert given at the same theatre by Madame Anna Bishop was so successful that on the following day not only every place in the house, from the *parterre* to the gallery, was taken for four other concerts, but extra places were contrived upon the stage, all of which were taken. During this lady's engagement at Stockholm she sang the national Swedish airs in their original language with marvellous success. She stayed in this country a considerable time, having, at the conclusion of her engagement in the capital, extended her tour into the provinces, where she was received with great favour. At Upsala, after the concert, upwards of 300 students assembled and escorted Madame Bishop in her carriage as far as the hotel where she resided, and afterwards serenaded her under the window. The next day they formed a cavalcade, and accompanied her as far as the gates of the town, making the air resound with their huzzas.

Madame Bishop continued her tour, and reached St. Petersburg in May, 1840. She stayed in the Russian capital upwards of a year, adding greatly to her reputation as a singer, and winning the most substantial marks of approval. She frequently sang before the Imperial Court, and on the occasion of the great *fete* of the Emperor Nicholas on the 6th December, 1840, she received from that illustrious monarch a gift of a splendid set of diamonds. She was equally successful at the private concerts of the nobility. At the residence of the Prince Youssopoff she gave six *soirées*, on each occasion singing in the Russian language; while at the musical parties of Lord Clanricarde, Count Wielhorsky, Count Nesselrode, Prince Walkonsky, and Prince Galitzin, she proved to be the principal attraction. Nothing, it was said, could be compared to the charm with which Madame Bishop invested the national airs and melodies of the country, which excited a *furore* whenever and wherever she sang them. On her way to Moscow she sang at Dorpat, Riga, and Mittau. At the latter place she was complimented by the ladies of the city insisting upon furnishing the room in which she changed her costumes, a determination which they carried out with much taste and liberality. On

arriving at Moscow she gave eight concerts, and subsequently engaged to play *Alice* in "Robert le Diable" *in the Russian language*, which difficult task she performed with entire success. In June, 1841, Madame Bishop proceeded to Nigny and Novgorod, and from thence to Kasan, the capital of Tartary, where few artists had ever ventured before her. During her stay she was entertained at the Governor's Palace, and had two of his aides-de-camp to assist in directing the arrangements of her concerts. Madame Bishop sang the national airs of this country in the original Tartar language.

At Odessa Madame Bishop gave five concerts in costume in November, 1841. In January, 1842, she reached Yassi, in Moldavia, where she met with an enthusiastic reception. From thence she went to Leinberg, Krakovia, Brunn, and Vienna. Sir Robert Gordon, the English Ambassador at this city, gave a grand concert expressly to introduce Madame Bishop to the Viennese nobility. Her performances at Vienna added greatly to her reputation. Before the termination of her engagement she played and sang the two first acts of "Lucrezia Borgia" in the German language. Leaving the last named city she visited Presburg, Pesth, Raab, and Carlsbad, and from thence went to Frankfort, Mayence, Darmstadt, Manheim, &c., giving three and sometimes four concerts at each place. At Darmstadt, Munich, and Manheim, we are told, the Sovereigns gave the Royal Theatres gratis for Madame's performances, and made her valuable presents besides. Moreover, at Munich the King of Bavaria prepared the programme of her concert with his own hand.

The above noticed facts occurred between September, 1839, and May, 1843, during which period Madame Bishop gave no less than 260 concerts.

She visited Italy in the summer of 1843, and performed in Verona, Padua, Venice, Ferrara, Florence, and Naples, with her customary success. At Naples she played in "La Fidanzata Corsa," an exceedingly popular opera by Signor Pacini, and achieved so decided a success that she was engaged as *prima donna* of the Grand Theatre, San Carlo, for the next twenty-seven months. During this period she sang three hundred and twenty-seven times, and in twenty operas of different styles, among which were "Otello," "L'Elisire d'Amore," "La Sonnambula," "Beatrice de Tenda," "Il Barbiere de Siviglia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "I Dui Foscari," &c. In "Otello" she sang with the celebrated Donezelli. She repeated the character of *Desdemona* eighteen times with great success—although she followed soon after the lamented Malibran in that *role* at the San Carlo. When this theatre closed for the vacation, Madame Bishop obtained a *congé* of six weeks and proceeded to Rome, where she sustained the part of *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula," nine nights consecutively, and that of *Lucia*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," fifteen nights, on some occasions being called before the curtain as often as twenty-five times in the course of the opera. Returning to Naples, Madame Bishop completed her engagement with *eclat*, and was about to leave for England when a ministerial order charged the Sicilian Government to engage her to sing at Palermo during the *fetes* that were given in November, 1845. Accordingly she sang in the "Sonnambula," at the theatre Carolino, in Palermo, in the presence of the Roman and Neapolitan sovereigns, when she was received with testimonies of great satisfaction and substantial marks of approval.

At length Madame Bishop returned to this country, giving concerts, &c., on the way; she thus visited Switzerland, Zurich, Berne, Neufchatel, Geneva, Liege, and Brussels. Having remained some time in England, playing in English opera, Italian opera, and singing at concerts, she sailed for America in 1846, when she made a tour through the United States, meeting with the same welcome and adding fresh laurels to her career wherever she stayed. She then travelled south, and remained to fulfil a lengthened engagement in Mexico. She went to California and gave a series of concerts which were attended with remarkable success. At the termination of this engagement she was induced to visit the colonies. She sailed from California for Sydney in January, 1853, and commenced a series of concerts immediately after her arrival; subsequently she appeared in English and Italian operas, and always with the same gratifying result. From Sydney she went to Melbourne and Adelaide; leaving the latter place, she performed the difficult task of crossing the Andes. She then went to Valparaiso, Lima, and Rio, appearing in most of her favourite operas. Madame Bishop arrived in England September 2, 1858, and stayed nearly a year, but does not appear to have played in opera. She sang in concerts at Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, the Crystal Palace, and elsewhere; on the 17th of August, 1859, she gave her farewell concert at the Surrey Music Hall, and immediately afterwards sailed for America, in the *Africa* mail steamer.

Madame Anna Bishop is a member of the Philharmonic Societies at Copenhagen, Florence, and Verona; of the great musical societies at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; associate of the Society of Santa Cecilia at Rome, &c.

Engraved by D. J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall.

MADAME PENCO.

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MADAME PENCO.

Madame Rosina Penco, the celebrated *chanteuse* of the Theatre Italien in Paris, and one of the ladies engaged by Mr. Frederick Gye for the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, when the sudden and lamented death of Madame Bosio deprived that lyric stage of one of its most variedly-accomplished and highly-esteemed artists, is descended from parents of Genoese extraction, and was born in the city of Naples in the month of April, 1830.

She was educated first in her native city, and afterwards at Milan. Destined at a very early age for the profession of which she has since become so distinguished a member, Mademoiselle Rosina was entered in the school of *Maestro* Marotta, the favourite *elève* of Zingarelli and Crescentino. Under the care of this gentleman she underwent a very careful course of instruction, not only in singing, but in mimica, or stage action. Before she had attained her seventeenth year, her voice was well developed, and perfectly under control. She was heard at a private concert by Signor Verdi and other musicians known to fame, whose opinion of her voice and talents gave promise of a brilliant career on the operatic stage.

On the 23rd of November, 1850, she made her first appearance before a public audience, at the Theatre Royal de la Cour, at Copenhagen. The *rôle* selected for her *début* was that of *Lucia*, in Donizetti's famous opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." She was supported by Signor Ciaffei, Signor Galli, and Signor Canova, artists of considerable Continental celebrity, but unknown in England. Although very young, she achieved success. Her voice was found to be full, sweet, and extensive in its range; it was described by an eminent French musician as "une voix de soprano qui s'etend du *sol* basso au *re* acuto." In the charming love duet with the tenor, "Verranus a te Sull 'Aura—ah!" (known to the English vocalist as "Ah, Gentle Breeze,") the voice of the new singer was displayed to great advantage; at once she secured the favour of the audience, and, as the opera proceeded, she was repeatedly called before the curtain. At the conclusion of the performance, Madame Penco received an offer to sing during the remainder of the season. She accepted the invitation, and fulfilled her engagement to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. She then made a tour through Sweden and Denmark; after which she went to Berlin, and sang during the season of 1851 with great *éclat*. As soon as her engagement in Germany was concluded, she made a tour of the principal cities in Italy, performing several new characters, and winning increased popularity as she proceeded. She appeared in the principal theatre of Trieste, at the Pergola in Florence, at the Carlo Felice in Genoa, at the theatre San Carlo at Naples, and at the Apollo in Rome. Subsequently, she was engaged at the Theatre Royal in Madrid, where she became a great favourite among the Spaniards. By this time she had added greatly to her *répertoire;* she played in "Otello," "Semiramide," "Matilda," "Il Barbière di Siviglia," "Moses," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Linda di Chamouni," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Favorita," "Don Pasquale," "L'Elisire d'Amore," "Roberto Il Diavolo," "La Traviata," "Ernani," "Lombardi," "Luisa Miller," "I Vespri Siciliani," "Don Giovanni," "Norma," "I Puritani," "La Sonnambula," "Il Giuramento," &c.

Signor Verdi composed the music allotted to *Leonora* in his highly popular "Il Trovatore" expressly for the voice of Madame Penco. It was performed for the first time at the Theatre Rordinone, in Rome, during the Carnival season of 1853, the leading characters being thus distributed:—*Manrico*, Signor Beaucardé; *Il Conte di Luna*, Signor Guicard; *Azucena*, Madame Gazzi; and *Leonora*, Madame Penco. The distinguished composer himself conducted on the occasion; he was received with a *furore* of applause, as was also Madame Penco, whose chaste and exquisite execution of the music belonging to the *rôle* of *Leonora* elicited the warmest plaudits of the audience, and a marked expression of satisfaction from Signor Verdi himself. The opera was frequently repeated, and, as all the world knows, it has since achieved an immense popularity in every country where music is appreciated. Madame Penco's great success in "Il Trovatore" induced the author to compose another opera with a *rôle* written to her voice, viz., "Il Ballo in Maschera" ("The Masked Ball"); which opera was favourably received, and held its position on the Italian stage for a considerable time, but has not yet been performed in this country.

The renown acquired by Madame Penco in the principal theatres of Italy induced the management of the Opera des Italiens in Paris to offer terms for a lengthened engagement. These terms were accepted, and Madame Penco made her first appearance before a Parisian audience on October 1st, 1855, as *Desdemona*, in Rossini's opera, "Otello." Signor Graziani, Monsieur Carrion, and Signor Neri-Beraldi were her supporters on the occasion. She had a magnificent reception, and has ever since held a high position among the musical celebrities of Paris. During the season she frequently played her original character of *Leonora*, and always with perfect success. She renders the opening air "Tacea la Notte" in a style peculiarly her own, while "Di Tale Amore," the quick movement immediately following, is so exactly suited to the quality and range of her voice, that she wins enthusiastic applause whenever she sings it. Madame Penco's *Amina* in Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula," her *Zerlina* in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," and her *Luisa Miller*, in Verdi's work of that name, are characters in which she has achieved great popularity in Paris. Among the operas written expressly for her during her stay in that capital may be mentioned, "Ellena di Tolosa"

and "Marco Visconti," by Petrella; "Assidio di Firenze," by the *Maestro* Bottesini; and "Conte Leicester," by Monsieur Badia.

Madame Penco made her *début* before a London audience at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, on the evening of Tuesday, May 17th, 1859.

As already stated in the opening lines of this sketch, she was engaged to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Madame Bosio, in St. Petersburg. She appeared in the *rôle* of *Violetta*, in Verdi's popular opera, "La Traviata," and had a very gratifying reception by a crowded theatre. The opinions expressed by the critics in our journals are invariably watched with eager interest by artists on their arrival in this country. Those on Madame Rosina Penco were generally favourable. In an impartially written notice inserted in the leading journal, it is said that "Madame Penco's success was incontestable; but as almost every singer who attempts the part of *Violetta* is sure to succeed in a greater or lesser measure, she must not be definitively judged by this one performance. Her qualifications are not those of a beginner, as all familiar with her antecedents are aware. She is not an artist of to-day, or of yesterday, but one practised in all the requirements of the stage, and as thoroughly at ease as though the 'mimic scene' was her exclusive element. At the same time, it is not merely habit that has accustomed Madame Penco to the boards; she possesses the dramatic instinct in a remarkable degree, and was evidently born to be an actress. Thus it is not astonishing that she should present a vigorous and faithful embodiment of such a creation as the 'Traviata,' the more salient characteristics of which are within the reach of the youngest aspirant. On the whole, indeed, we have never seen the character impersonated with greater force and fidelity."

"Don Giovanni" was produced on June 3, with Signor Tamberlik as *Don Ottavio*, Signor Mario as *Don Giovanni*, Madame Grisi as *Donna Anna*, and Madame Penco as *Zerlina*. Her assumption of this character was very successful. Her singing in the well-known duet, with *Giovanni*, "La ci darem la mano," and in the delightful solo "Batti, Batti," was highly finished, sympathetic, and expressive. She obtained encores in both.

Bellini's favourite opera, "I Puritani," produced about a month afterwards, brought a further accession of popularity to Madame Penco's name. In reference to the *rôle* undertaken by her in this opera, the critic already quoted said:—"Madame Penco again showed herself a genuine artist, an actress no less than a singer, and able to execute as well as to conceive. It is not easy to make anything definite out of so vague a personage as *Elvira*, but there are 'traditions' associated with the character which, being universally recognized, invest it with a sort of shadowy existence in the public mind. In these traditions Madame Penco is evidently well up."

The operatic season in London having been brought to a conclusion, Madame Penco returned to Paris, and was again engaged as *prima donna* by the management of the Theatre Italien.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall

MADEMOISELLE LOTTI DE LA SANTA.

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MADEMOISELLE LOTTI DE LA SANTA.

THIS accomplished and highly-gifted *prima donna* is descended from a family of German extraction, and was born in the city of Mantua, in Lombardy, on the 23rd of December, 1833.

Being a member of a family which before the revolution of 1848 was distinguished among the nobility of Austrian Italy by its wealth and lineage, the subject of our present biographical sketch was not educated for the lyric stage; she was, however, well instructed in harmony, and received lessons in singing from masters of high reputation while still a child. She made rapid progress in her musical studies, and at the age of fourteen had acquired an unusual degree of skill in the management of a voice which by this time began to reveal itself as a pure soprano of great sweetness and flexibility; not florid, but fluent and delicate in intonation. On one occasion while singing Bellini's famous "Ah! non giunge" at a private party in Verona, she was heard by Donizetti (only a short time before his death), and he being greatly struck by the volume and sympathetic character of her voice, strongly recommended her friends to obtain the assistance of a master skilled in preparing pupils for the stage, with the view to her adoption of that profession. The altered circumstances of the family soon afterwards suggested the propriety of following Donizetti's advice. The services of Signor Mazzucato, a master of great reputation in Northern Italy, were accordingly secured; and under this gentleman's care and instruction Mademoiselle Lotti underwent a very careful course of study. Her progress under Signor Mazzucato's tuition was exceedingly satisfactory. At the early age of nineteen she was declared to be sufficiently versed in the art of operatic music to venture upon a public appearance, but before so doing she was persuaded to take a series of finishing lessons from the celebrated Romani. Her musical education was thus completed.

Recommended by so great an authority in musić as the illustrious composer, Donizetti, Mademoiselle Lotti found no difficulty in securing an early engagement. She was introduced to the manager of the Italian Opera House in Constantinople, and in April, 1852, made her *debut* on the stage of that theatre in Meyerbeer's grand opera "Roberto il Diavolo." As an unknown singer, her first appearance did not attract a very crowded audience, but her success was not the less decided. As the opera proceeded she won marks of enthusiastic approval, and was called before the curtain no less than fifteen times in the course of the evening. Her next and subsequent appearances at the Constantinople theatre were in every way successful; she sang on every opera night to the close of the season, and was then engaged for the following year at an advanced salary and with a choice of parts. Mademoiselle Lotti's next engagement was at La Scala, in Milan, where she became a great favourite, and appears to have won golden opinions by her conception of the *role* of *Zerlina* in Mozart's great work, "Don Giovanni." The traits of innocent vivacity which she threw into this character were as pleasing as her singing was perfect. After fulfilling short engagements at Florence and Rome, Mademoiselle Lotti proceeded to Vienna, where she proved to be the chief attraction of the operatic season. She appeared as *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo;" *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula;" *Adina*, in "L'Elisire D'Amore;" and *Maria*, in Donizetti's "La Figlia Del Reggimento." From Vienna she went to Rimini to assist at the opening of the new theatre; here she sang her first original part, Signor Verdi having written the soprano music of his opera, "Aroldo," expressly for her voice. The *prima donna* and the new opera were both favourably received, and the former added so considerably to her reputation that she obtained an excellent offer of engagement from the management of the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg. This was in 1834. Opening in her favourite character of *Alice*, Mademoiselle Lotti achieved a decided success, and was thereupon engaged for the next three years. During this period she appeared in several operas in addition to those which we have already enumerated, singing with distinguished success with Mario, Mongini, Tamberlik, Alboni, Bosio, and other stars of the operatic world. To the close of the engagement she shared the leading female characters with the last named lady; Madame Bosio undertook the soprano music of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "La Traviata," &c., while Mademoiselle Lotti appeared in "Gli Ugonotti," "Macbeth," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Don Giovanni," and "La Gazza Ladra."

Mademoiselle Lotti's Russian reputation led to her engagement for the Covent-garden Opera Season of 1859. Mr. Gye had already secured her services for the first night of the season, and to represent during its progress certain characters not necessarily reserved for Madame Bosio or Madame Grisi, when the sudden death of the former lady placed a much wider range of parts at the disposal of the new singer. In a great measure she succeeded to Bosio's position. On the opening night of Mr. Gye's campaign, April 2nd, 1859, Mademoiselle Lotti appeared as *Leonora*, in Verdi's popular "Il Trovatore." Her *debut* in London was not attended with the great success expected from her continental reputation; but this she gained later in the season, and triumphantly vindicated her claim to rank among the first lyric artists of the day. Her first appearance at Covent-garden was unfortunate in more respects than one. She was not only indisposed herself, but there were changes in the cast of the opera by no means calculated to excite the best humour of the audience. On the evening in question Mario had not arrived in England, and his great character of

Maurice had been entrusted to the second tenor of the establishment; Signor Graziani (whose superb singing, as the *Count Di Luna*, had been the attraction of preceding seasons,) was likewise absent on account of the law proceedings consequent upon his services being claimed by a rival manager. These drawbacks were unfortunate for Mademoiselle Lotti, but she made a favourable impression nevertheless; indeed, towards the close of the opera she aroused the audience to something like enthusiasm. She was encored in the *finale* to the celebrated convent scene, and excited a storm of applause by her energetic delivery of the well-known passage in which she appeals to *Di Luna* for the life of *Maurice*.

The music allotted to the heroine in Donizetti's opera "Maria De Rohan," produced at Covent Garden April 12th, being particularly suitable to the voice and style of Mademoiselle Lotti, she achieved an unequivocal success in that *role*. The performance was remarkable as a finished piece of acting, while the music brought out the best notes of a fresh, rich, and admirably sympathetic voice. Her next character was that of *Ninetta*, in Rossini's delightful opera, "La Gazza Ladra," which was revived, on the 26th of April, expressly for Mademoiselle Lotti—the cast including Madame Nantier-Didiee, Signor Debassini, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Ronconi. This performance was the greatest success Mademoiselle Lotti had yet accomplished; her portrayal of *Ninetta*, the most charming of all Rossini's charming heroines, stamped her as an artist of no ordinary rank, and quite settled the question of her position and popularity in England. Chiefly on account of Mademoiselle Lotti's success, "La Gazza Ladra" was frequently repeated during the season, and was always attractive.

Early in May, Verdi's best opera, "Rigoletto," was revived, with Lotti as the unfortunate *Gilda*, the incomparable Ronconi as the buffoon, and Signor Mario as the libertine *Duke of Mantova*. Madame Bosio's exquisite reading of the character of Rigoletto's daughter being vividly in remembrance, it was feared that Mademoiselle Lotti had accepted a hazardous task—more, probably, than she would accomplish—in attempting an equally satisfactory representation; but she passed the ordeal triumphantly. Although her *Gilda* differed widely from that of Madame Bosio, it was a conception characterized by great dramatic feeling, by a bewitching grace of treatment, and by vocalization in the highest degree artistic and effective.

Mademoiselle Lotti added one more successful character to her *repertoire* before the close of the season of 1859; we allude to that of *Lady Enrichetta*, in Flotow's opera, "Martha." Again treading in the steps of her much-admired predecessor Madame Bosio, she once more achieved a remarkable success. In reference to her delivery of the gem of the piece, "Qui sola vergin rosa" (The last rose of summer), a clever critic observed, "If Madame Bosio gave to this melody the most exquisite amount of tone, Mademoiselle Lotti added to that tone a feeling which made it marvellously superior; such justice, we are quite sure, was never done to it before. It was the deepest and tenderest breathing of a most enchanting strain of music, that seemed to flow not so much from the lips as out of the very soul itself."

At the conclusion of Mademoiselle Lotti's engagement at Covent Garden, she proceeded to St. Petersburg for the winter season of the Imperial opera.

Engraved by J. J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall.

MADEMOISELLE CAROLINA GUARDUCCI.

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MADEMOISELLE GUARDUCCI.

MADEMOISELLE CAROLINA GUARDUCCI, the accomplished actress and highly gifted *cantatrice*, is a native of that glorious country whose every city, town, or village are rich in the production of musical genius. She was born in the city of Leghorn, in the year 1833.

Surrounded by external influences likely to engender such a passion, it is not surprising that at a very early age she evinced a decided love for music. Although possessed of slender private fortune her parents were both well cultivated musicians, and were on terms of intimacy with many who had achieved celebrity in song. The great tenor, Tacchmardi, and his distinguished daughter, Madame Persiani, natives and inhabitants of the same place, were among the friends and early associates of Mademoiselle Guarducci's family. Some time before her voice gave indications of being one of considerable power and sweetness, the subject of the present biography had received a liberal musical education and had attained proficiency as a pianist. Her growing taste for vocal studies, and the gradual development of a fine mezzo soprano organ were noticed by the composer Donizetti. Struck by her execution of the canto of Ermine, from Tasso, and by her rendering of the popular melodies of Gordigiani, Donizetti strongly recommended the lyric stage as the future profession of Mademoiselle Guarducci. Her parents acceded, and she was accordingly sent to Florence to study vocal music under the well-known *maestro* Ceccherini. Guided by this gentleman, young Carolina devoted herself studiously to the cultivation of her voice. She took lessons every day during the ensuing four years, and acquired great fluency of expression, which with a voice of singular sweetness and certainty of intonation, gave promise of a brilliant career in the profession of music. While pursuing this course she was frequently heard by masters of great celebrity, who complimented her and encouraged her to proceed.

At length she was so far advanced that Signor Ceccherini was enabled to pronounce his pupil sufficiently prepared for a public essay.

Through the influence of this gentleman, Mademoiselle Guarducci secured an engagement immediately afterwards to sing at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society in Florence, during the season of 1852. A crowded audience greeted her first appearance, which was in every way successful. Her claim to a position among the artists of celebrity in Florence was at once admitted. It was evident that a voice of extraordinary range and quality, full, and of remarkable sweetness, had been trained in the best school. She sang the delightful *morceau*, "Una voce," from Rossini's opera "Il Barbière di Siviglia," and the equally pleasing air "O mio Fernando" of *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita," with such exquisite taste and expression that the audience were aroused to enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the concert she received an ovation more flattering than is usually bestowed upon one so young, and was highly congratulated by several distinguished musicians and critics, who had attended the performance in anticipation of an event which is always looked upon with much interest—a successful first appearance by a well instructed vocalist. M. Gentile, the manager of the Imperial Opera of Odessa, happened to be present, and feeling assured that such an engagement would win the approval of his subscribers, he obtained an introduction to Mademoiselle Guarducci, and at once offered her the position of *prima donna* at his theatre.

Accepting M. Gentile's offer, Mademoiselle Guarducci went to Odessa, and made her first appearance in opera on the stage of the Imperial Theatre in that city. Her beautiful voice, prepossessing appearance, and intelligent appreciation of situations of dramatic interest, obtained immediate recognition and applause. She made her *début* as *Rosina*, in "Il Barbière di Siviglia," and in the course of the opera introduced Rhode's celebrated variations with remarkable success. The favourable verdict passed by Mademoiselle's first audience was fully ratified by the second; and thenceforward she made rapid progress in public estimation. Originally her engagement at the Imperial Opera of Odessa was for a fixed period of six months, at the termination of which a visit to Constantinople was in contemplation; but her success was so complete, and the result of her performances so satisfactory to singer, manager, and audience, that the engagement was renewed for a further period of six months.

At the close of the season she returned to Italy. Having been advised by an eminent musical friend that, notwithstanding her success in the various operatic characters she had undertaken to represent, her voice exhibited symptoms of inefficient training, she determined upon taking a series of lessons from the most renowned teacher in Italy. Accordingly, she went to the celebrated Romani. The reputation already achieved by Mademoiselle Guarducci induced Signor Romani to take great interest in the further cultivation of her voice. For some time he devoted his entire attention to his pupil, and was gratified to find that she made progress with every lesson.

When it became known that Mademoiselle Guarducci was about to return to the operatic stage she received many offers of engagement from the managers of theatres in different parts of Italy. Finally, her services were secured for the Pagliano Theatre, in Florence, where she appeared as *Leonora*, in Signor Verdi's popular opera "Il Trovatore" (a work which was then new to the Italian stage), and frequently afterwards repeated that *rôle*. She then sang in the opera of "Sappho." Her engagement at this establishment having been completed, Mademoiselle Guarducci removed

to the Pengola Theatre in the same city. Here she repeated the characters already named, and added to her repertoire that of the *Duchess* in Verdi's celebrated opera of "Louisa Miller." She was more successful in "Louisa Miller" than in any opera in which she had yet appeared. She exhibited high histrionic ability; while the music, admirably suited to her voice, was given so perfectly, that the performance of this opera became the musical event of the season.

She next went to Naples, where she fulfilled a successful engagement at the Theatre San Carlo. This was in the winter of 1856. In the spring of the following year she appeared at Florence, and again performed the *rôle* of *Rosina*, in "Il Barbière." The opera was repeated ten nights successively, and drew a crowded theatre on each occasion. Before the completion of her engagement at Florence, Mademoiselle Guarducci was in possession of lucrative offers from Turin, Milan, and Venice. She accepted that of the manager of La Fenice, in the last-named city, where she appeared for a short time, and was much admired. She then returned to Naples to fulfil a second engagement at the San Carlo. Thus, during the comparatively brief period of three years, Mademoiselle Guarducci sang with distinguished success in the four principal theatres of Italy. Among the operas produced for her were "Lucrezia Borgia," "Rigoletto," "Il Giuramento," "Il Trovatore," "Il Barbière di Siviglia," "La Favorita," "Cinderella," "La Sonnambula," &c.

On the 26th of April, 1859, Mademoiselle Guarducci appeared for the first time before an English audience at Drury-lane Theatre, in the opera of "La Favorita;" Signor Giuglini supporting her in the character of *Fernando*, and Signor Fagotti in that of *Alfonso*. Her success was triumphant. The critiques upon Mademoiselle Guarducci's performance were singularly unanimous in their praise. The following brief quotation, from one of the daily journals, very fairly expresses the opinion of the audience on the night of her *début* in London:—"Mademoiselle Guarducci has at once taken rank as a singer of the very first class. Her voice is pure and mellow throughout, and of what the French call a pure *timbre*, for which there is no adequate translation, as 'quality' does not express what is conveyed by the French term. It is also quite fresh and perfectly under command. What its exact range may be, the part of *Leonora* affords no opportunity of judging; but it is evidently a mezzo soprano, and appears to possess any amount of power. The style of Mademoiselle Guarducci is essentially dramatic, and no commendation that has been lavished upon her in Italy is exaggerated. We have seldom listened to a new singer with such perfect freedom from uneasiness as to what she would do. Her powers as an actress are also remarkable, and she displayed them to the fullest extent in the last act, which it was impossible to render with finer effect. Her performance was excellent throughout, and her great air, 'O mio Fernando,' was re-demanded." Her next *rôle* at Drury-lane Theatre was that of *Maffeo Orsini* in Donizetti's famous opera "Lucrezia Borgia." Of this performance it was said:—"Mademoiselle Guarducci, the *Maffeo Orsini* of the evening, received a new triumph. This lady has what may be termed an eccentric voice, for while in quality and range in the upper register it possesses all the characteristics of a pure soprano, it embraces in the lower register notes—factitious certainly, that is, notes made by art, but grand and sonorous—which more properly belong to the mezzo soprano. She was encored in the Brindisi, and sang it brilliantly, with few, but admirably chaste embellishments."

On May 12, Mademoiselle Guarducci appeared in Verdi's "Rigoletto," and a few days afterwards achieved new laurels as *Azucena* in "Il Trovatore." Her superb vocalization, especially in "Stride la Vampa," could only be compared to Alboni's, than which a better compliment could scarcely be paid. The duet with *Manrico*, and the air sung in the prison scene, when she yields herself to sleep in his arms, were equally remarkable for force, taste, and artistic finish. "Il Barbière" was produced on May 31, and Mademoiselle Guarducci again appeared to great advantage. She sang *Rosina's* music charmingly, and with a richness and propriety of ornament that showed her intelligence was equal to her resources. Her subsequent performances of *Bianca* in "Il Giuramento," and *Arline* in "La Zingara," the Italian version of Mr. Balfe's highly popular opera of the "Bohemian Girl," were not less satisfactory. "Il Giuramento" did not prove successful as an opera, but the singing of Mademoiselle Guarducci was irreproachable.

After the termination of the Drury-lane season, Mademoiselle Guarducci made a tour through the provinces, and was greatly successful in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Dublin. In October, 1859, she went to Naples to fulfil a third engagement at the theatre San Carlo.

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